BOMBAY BRANCH

REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,304.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHUNDALLA 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Colombo	2
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadavee Bay)	24	„ Galle	3
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	26	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Beypore	28	„ Calingapatam	12
„ Cochin	29	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Alleppey	29	„ False Point	13
„ Tuticorin ...Oct.	1	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat ......Oct.	1	„ Fao	13
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	20
„ Baharein	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	9	„ Gwader	25
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive Busreh	10	„ BOMBAY...Nov.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Bellona.

Bombay, 15th September 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 15th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	SEPT.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.
				OCT.
HINDOSTAN	N. Boskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	450	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 11th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers near the Two Tanks, Duncan Road, on account of whom it may concern the undermentioned cases of Matches.

Ex Barque "Clara."

1344—46/60—15 cases 25 gross each, damaged small safety			Matches.
IV 61/75—15	„	„	Tiger Do.
121/25—5	„	„	Crown Do.
V 1333, 11/25—15	„	„	Tiger Do.
V 1334, 11/20—10	„	„	Crown Do.
V 330/333—4	„	„	Portrait Do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Appollo Street, No. 13.

An Invoice of Gentlemen's and Children's English Boots and Shoes, Dressing Glasses, Remnant pieces of silk Gown, Muslin, Barage, Worsted Damask, Flowered Marino, Striped Cashmere, Flowered Holland, Navy Duck, Glass, Crockery, Plated-ware, Table Candle sticks, Butter pots, Tea Sets, Large Jug, double branch Wall-shades, Pictures in frames, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Articles, Carriage, Horse, &c., at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of Mr. T.W. Pearson, Esq., (changing his residence) consisting of Rich Star cut glassware, dinner, dessert and tea sets, cups, and saucers, plated dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and tray frames, butterpot, plated tea set, salvers, epergne, spoons and forks, candlesticks, knives and forks, a mahogany telescopic dining table, diningroom, easy, rocking and American chairs, cheffonier, dumb waiter, book stands, teapoys, stock pictures, screens, blackwood French polished round table, a bronze double light hanging argand lamp, an ottoman, carved French polished conversation couches, drawing room chairs, sofa and reclining couches, French polished carved pier tables, ladies' writing table, China jars on stands, handsome carpets, card and side tables, a brass bedstead with mattresses and pillows, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, Blackwood carved wardrobes, campcots, child's cradle, an iron bedstead, towel horses, perambulator, rattan chairs, dispense and other articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One four seated open carriage with a serviceable grey horse and a set of plated mounted harness complete.

One hunting saddle and bridle.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

For Sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow," situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 200.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon, with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c., containing by admeasurement 4,042 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of F. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road, on the North by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant Road, and on the South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Fort

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1875.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER,

a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION,

a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER,

VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ¼ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DIRECTRESS..........Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.

BY GENERAL DESIRE

Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS

WILL APPEAR FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY IN THE BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,

LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

GENTILES.

Rudolph	Mr. W. G. Carey.
Lorenze	Mr. Robert C. Cotter.
Father Hannan	Mr. Harry Aveling.
Dr. Ludwig	Mr. Chas. H. Newton.
Hans	Mr. Henry.
Anna	Miss Agnes Benison.
Dame Goschen	Miss Jennie Brown.
Dame Lina	Miss Rose Vernon.
Rose	Miss Nellie A. Henry.
Dame Schneider	Miss Jenny Gray.

JEWS.

Leah	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
Sarah	Madame La Baronne de Sers.
Nathan	Mr. Lionel Harding.
Abraham	Mr. P. C. Prune.
Frantz	Master Geo Bryer.

MONDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

"WHO SPEAKS FIRST,"

BURLESQUE OF IVANHOE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery and Pit	„ 2

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Commence at 9 p. m.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

			From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay
	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	......	6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MUSJID STATION BETWEEN BOREE BUNDER AND BYCULLA.

The new Musjid Station between Boree Bunder and Byculla will, on and after MONDAY next, the 20th September 1875, be OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC only.

Passengers, Luggage, Parcels and Dogs will, from that date, be booked between the Musjid and the other Stations of this Railway.

The Up and Down North East and South East Line Mail Trains will not stop at Musjid Station, but all other Up and Down Trains that are entered in the public Time Bills of this Company, dated 1st March last, will stop at Musjid to take up and set down Passengers with tickets of the several classes usually issued for, and used in those trains respectively.

The Saturday Afternoon Train which leaves Bombay (Boree Bunder) at 3 P.M. for Kalian will also stop at Musjid.

Down Trains will leave Musjid three minutes later than the advertised time of departure from Bombay, (Boree Bunder), and up Trains will leave Musjid seven minutes later than the advertised time of departure from Byculla Station

Monthly and Quarterly Periodical Tickets between Musjid and Stations from Boree Bunder to Kalian inclusive, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

On and after the 1st October next, Passengers, Luggage, Parcels and Dogs, will be booked through between Musjid and the Stations of other Railways beyond Jabalpur, Raichur, and Khundwa, respectively, with which through booking is established.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked to or from Musjid Station.

A Telegraph Office will also be opened at Musjid Station on the 20th instant from, and to which paid messages will be despatched and received.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. LUDOVICK CAMERON will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY of the CORPORATION from the 17th instant.

P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 16th September 1875.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26 ; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 150 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z," Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY next, the 20th instant, is POSTPONED to TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th September 1875.

ESTATE OF BAYNES REED, DECEASED.—In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of BAYNES REED, late of Ferozpore, in the Punjab, a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 5th day of July 1873, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate were on the 26th day of August 1875, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Undersigned, are hereby required to send in the same to the Undersigned on or before the 16th day of October 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the ASSETS of the Estate will be DISTRIBUTED.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Administrators to the Estate of the late Baynes Reed.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 17th day of March 1866, MEMON HAJEE AHMED ISANI traded at Bombay in the name of his Son MEMON JOOSUF HAJEE AHMED in PARTNERSHIP with SHA NANABHOY MANOCKCHUND whose Brother SHA SURROOPCHUND MANOCKCHUND managed the business of the Firm under a general POWER of ATTORNEY. The said Power of Attorney has been CANCELLED from the 14th day of September 1875, and the accounts of the Partnership concern were made up and adjusted on Jeth Wudya, 15th of Sumvat 1931 from which date the said Sha Nanabhoy Manockchund has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm. The said Hajee Ahmed Isani has also THIS DAY LEFT the said Firm, as he intends to proceed to Mecca on a Pilgrimage. The business of the said Firm will be carried on from THIS DATE by the said Memon Joosuf Hajee Ahmed in his own name on his own account and at his own risk.

Dated at Bombay, this 17th day of September 1875.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Attorneys for Memon Hajee Ahmed Isani.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED to PURCHASE good LANDED PROPERTY from Rs. 5,000 to 15,000. Apply to "A. B. C." at this Office.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab HORSE, 14-3, a Buggy by Kesterton, and English Harness, the Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply "A." *Gazette Office*

TO LET, for NATIVE RAJAHS, two large Upper-storied BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Railway Station's west entrance. Apply to "C," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
  Report of the European Commissioners.
  Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.			

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

WACHTER & Cie., EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, Messrs. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES ; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s.s. TIMOR. Price in Bond Rs. 42 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 44 for 2 dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„
BEER.		
IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0 „	pints.
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Steinwein	Rs. 22 per dozen	qts
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 „	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE IN RECEIPT, Ex. S. S. MONGOLIA, OF FURTHER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

		Cash. Rs.	a.
DANISH BUTTER (choicest quality) 1lb. Tins	Per dozen.	15	0
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company	„	5	8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)	„	5	12
BACON (on cut per lb. 14 Annas) FLITCHES, weighing from 15 to 30 lbs., per lb		0	13
DO. hermetically sealed Tins		1	0
CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER & ALBERT (on cut 14 Annas per lb.) ; whole CHEESE weighing from 25 to 35 lbs., per lb		0	13
HAMS (best York and Wilts), from 9 to 13 lbs. each, per lb		0	14
DO. in hermetically sealed Tins, per lb.		1	4
FRESH SALMON (Hogarth's)	Per dozen.	11	0
Do. do. other Preservers'	„	8	0
FINDON HADDOCKS	„	7	0
FRESH MACKEREL	„	6	0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell.	„	6	0
JAMS and MARMALADE	„	6	0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	„	12	0
PRESERVED SOUPS	„	6	8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	„	6	0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	„	7	0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	„	4	8

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers, and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports), solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Priced Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

TO these DEPARTMENTS we give our SPECIAL ATTENTION, and only import of the best MANUFACTURES.

	Inches.	Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, Iron bound, recommended for rough wear, the correct cabin height	30 33 36	42 45 48	0 0 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, fitted with appliances for holding Dresses, Bonnets, and other light articles, with Morocco Pocket for Papers, iron bound, Patent Brass Locks	30 36	60 65	0 0
BEST TAN CANVAS, fitted as above	33 36	50 56	0 0
PORTMANTEAUX for RAILWAY TRAVELLING wide and flat, to fit under seat, best Basil Leather, with strong Brass Locks, Morocco Pocket for Papers, and Shirt Case.	20 22 24 26	23 24 25 26	0 0 0 0
RAILWAY FOLDING PORTMANTEAUX, made of the Best Sole Leather, with Brass, Tumbler Locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	27 30 33	50 55 65	0 0 0
RAILWAY EXPANDING TOP, made from best Sole Leather, Bound Edges, strong brass locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco pocket for Papers	30 33	63 68	0 0
CABIN BAGS, made of best Japanned Canvas, a most compact Bag for a Sea Journey, opening at the Top, full size, with Linen Tray, Strong Brass Lock Edges bound, Brass, well recommended for rough wear	22 24	35 39	0 0
GLADSTONE BAG is one of the best ever invented for Travellers. When not full it collapses, thereby saving the great bulk which, in ordinary bags, cannot be avoided ; made of the best Hide Leather, with straps outside for Coat or Rug	18 20 22	35 40 45	0 0 0
GLADSTONE BAG, made Brown Tanned Canvas Expanding, Good Brass Spring Lock, and Morocco Leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	18 20 22	24 26 28	8 8 8
BLACK HIDE Square-mouth Bags, Lined throughout with Brown Holland, strong Handles and Patent Locks ; recommended for rough District wear		25	0
BRIEF BAGS, opening wide at Top, Lined throughout with Leather, Spring Lock, made of best Black Hide Leather, well sewn	14 16 18	16 18 22	0 8 8
MERCANTILE BAGS, Best Hide Leather, Lined throughout with Leather with Double action Locks	14 16 18	16 18 22	0 8 8
FANCY CARPET BAGS, Leather Handles, very strong		4	0
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, best Tan Canvas, with Shoulder Strap passing under bottom, Pocket outside for Paper, &c.	7 8 9 10 11	10 11 12 13 15	8 8 8 8 8
LADIES' HAND BAGS, best Morocco Leather, outside pocket for papers, Lined Leather	9 10 11	8 9 10	8 8 8
A large and well assorted stock of Ladies' CARRIAGE BAGS, Black Hide and Morocco	From to	18 25	0 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS, made of strong Sail Canvas, Iron Frames, Copper rivetted, Strong Brass Locks and Leather Straps ; for a sea journey will be found invaluable.		5 6	8 8
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, fitted with the latest improvements, Pocket outside, E. P. Mountings		80	0

	Inches.	Rs.	a.
LADIES' CARRIAGE BAGS, Morocco Leather, fitted complete, lined throughout with Silk, Pocket outside and Patent Lock		65	0
GLADSTONE BAGS, best Black Hide, elegantly fitted. The advantage of this Bag is all the fittings are in the centre, leaving it clear for the reception of wearing apparel on both sides.	18 20 22	135 145 155	0 0 0
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING CASES, fitted complete, very portable		16 to 30	8 0
GENT'S WHITE METAL DRESSING CASES, very portable, and will never wear out. Fitted with Hair Brush, Nail, Tooth Brushes, Soap Box, &c		25	0
GENT'S TRAVELLING WRITING Cases, fitted complete	Each	12 16 18	0 0 0
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Tan Canvas, strongly sewn. These we recommend for Overland Passengers	Each	2	8
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Bridle Leather, very strong, highly recommended to Overland Passengers and for Mofussil wear.	Each	3	8
MONEY BELTS, best Horse Girth with Leather Pockets strongly sewn on	Each	6	8
HAT CASES, Best Basil Leather, Lined throughout with Scarlet Velvet, moveable fittings, and fitted with good brass Locks	Each	10	8
HAT CASES, Tan Canvas, Leather Bound, very strong, Waterproof ; the Fittings are moveable, so that it can be used for Helmets. With brass Locks	Each	18	0
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES, TRUNK-SIZE. These will be found invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains. Strongly finished with Brass Bolts and Lever Locks	26 29	33 36	0 0
WOODEN CASES to fit the above ......each...		5	8
AIR-TIGHT CASES for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, made of the Best Blocked Tin, Brass Bolts, with strong Lever Lock	26	22	0
JAPANNED BOXES for Holding Regulation Helmet and Forage Cap		10	0
TRAVELLING PORTABLE BATHS, made of strong Vulcanized Iron. Oak painted. Forms a useful Travelling Trunk	25 28 31	21 23 25	8 8 8
PATENT CRIMEAN or CAMPAIGNING CANTEEN Fitted. 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Block-Tin Saucepan, 1 Gridiron, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Metal Cups and Saucers, 2 Metal Tumblers, 2 Basins, 1 Salt and Pepper Box, 1 Canister, 3 Metal Plates, 3 Knives and Forks, 3 Dessert and 3 Tea Spoons. All fit into a strong Zinc Case, leather bound, with strong leather strapping passing under	45	50	0
ENGLISH PIC-NIC BASKET, fitted for one person. 1 Bottle covered with wicker, 2 Glasses, Enamelled Plate, 1 Block-Tin Sandwich Box		18	0
BASKET, fitted for 2 persons, 2 Bottles covered with wicker, 2 Enamelled Plates, 2 Glasses with wicker covers, 1 large Sandwich or Fowl Box		25	0

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Invite the attention of Ladies *to their Large and choice Stock of the Best* French Prints, *the latest productions of the* First Manufacturers.

A CHOICE OF OVER TWO HUNDRED PATTERNS,
CASH PRICE—14 ANNAS PER YARD.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CASHMERE SHAWLS & RAMPUR CHADERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours, and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENTS,
OFFICES : 6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY. 4 & 5, AGAR STREET STAND, LONDON.

GOODS and PACKAGES Landed, Shipped, Cleared from the Custom House, and Forwarded to all parts of India, Europe and America, with prompt despatch and at moderate charges.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the Presidencies.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

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Uxbridge House, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay.

EAST STREET, POONA,
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED, GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY POONA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 80. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials and Certificate of competency under the Boiler Inspection Act, to be sent to

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Poona, 13th September 1875.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET—One of the NEW GODOWNS at Sassoon Bunder. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital, and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credentials and has a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
T. W. EARLY, Pro. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUTHORITY given by MEMON JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED to SHA SUROOPCHUND MANEKCHUND by a general POWER of ATTORNEY bearing date the 30th of December 1868 to manage his affairs and SIGN the NAME of his BOMBAY FIRM has been THIS DAY CANCELLED and the public are hereby apprised that in future the said Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed will manage his own affairs in person and sign the name of his said Firm and that no other person has authority so to do.—Dated this 14th day of September 1875.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors for Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS.—THE AGENCY for the above has been TRANSFERRED to the UNDERSIGNED who will FORWARD PACKAGES to ANY HOME ADDRESS by P. & O. or other Steamers as required.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the following Business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANORDASS GOVERDHUNDASS has CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL to GODSWAMEE GHIRDAREE MAHARAJ who carries on business in Bombay by means of his Moonim, CANDASS NURSEEDASS, under the name of NAVINITDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, all that piece or parcel of Pazandaree LAND or GROUND with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, on the South side of Vithulwady Cross Lane, admeasuring 98 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 39, and bounded on the East by the house of Parekh Amurchund Betcherdass, on the West by the house of Thucker Gordhun Damjee Bangallee, on the North by the said Vithulwady Cross Lane, and on the South by the house of Bhai Seth Jeewanjee, and which said premises are now and have been for many years occupied by the said Manordass Goverdhundass and his tenants. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 6th day of September 1875.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.—MISS ANNIE FORBES (Deceased).—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANNIE FORBES late of No. 35 Osnaburgh Street Regent's Park in the County of Middlesex in England Spinster deceased who died at No. 35 Osnaburgh Street aforesaid on or about the 21st May 1875 and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the Exemplification of the PROBATE of the WILL annexed) were GRANTED on the 7th and Sealed on the 8th day of September 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES of Bombay Esquire one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. are required on or before SATURDAY the 16th day of October 1875 to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to RICHARD WALTER TWEEDIE one of the Executors named in the said Will having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of September 1875.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN
Attornies at Law Bombay.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

SIMPSON AND CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS

MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coachboxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSONS improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, Mid Orleans on the spot being 1/16d. lower, but otherwise prices were unchanged. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports *nil*. Advices from New York, dated the 16th, quote the day's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports at 5,000 bales, exports to Great Britain *nil*; Mid Uplands 14½; futures 1/16 lower; Gold 116; Exchange on London 4·79; Bar Silver 56⅝. Reuter gives the following digest of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American Cotton Crop for the month of September:—"The condition of the crop is better "in Mississippi, Louisana and Arkansas "than last month. Worse on the At-"lantic Coast, Alabama and Texas. The "only States reporting a lower condition "than in 1874 are South Carolina, Georgia and "Florida." With merely this information to guide us, it is yet too early to form any distinct idea as to the extent of the crop, but it is evident that at present there is a promise of something over last season's yield, and the current Liverpool estimates of 4 to 4¼ millions of bales do not, therefore, seem unreasonable.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect. We learn, through Reuter, that the wheat crop in France is estimated at 96,600,000 hectalitres, which shows a surplus of 10 millions. In the ordinary course of things the bulk of this surplus will find its way to England, but not of necessity immediately, and it is questionable, therefore, whether the ordinary state of matters will be at all disturbed by this estimate.

Rupee Paper in London yesterday showed no change from the level of Saturday last. The weekly quotations for metals are unaltered, with the exception of Silesian Spelter which is 5s. per ton higher.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is again somewhat less favourable, the Reserve of Notes showing a decrease of £437,500 and Bullion to the same extent, while Bills Discounted are increased by £62,500. The extent of the changes are not of themselves unimportant, but it seems more than probable that we have now entered upon a gradually backward course in money, and although it may take some time yet to disturb the strength of the Bank, an upward movement is only a question of time. The Proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 53⅞ to 53 per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is quoted at 2¼ to 3 per cent.

CONSOLS this morning are given at 94¼, French Rentes at 104¼.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing again to-day, and rates are quite unaltered.

On Calcutta there has been no business done. GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and a trifle easier. We quote:—Fours Rs. 101 15/16; Fours and a half Rs. 102⅞; Fives and a half Rs. 108⅛ to ¼.

In the SHARE MARKET transactions have again been limited, and prices are not materially altered. Spinning shares are firm, and in some cases have commanded an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, but the advance is not general.

In COTTON we do not hear of anything having been done for export, and values are therefore nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull at yesterday's figures, say £2·7 6 for steamers, and £2·2·6 by sailing ship.

PIECE GOODS continue steady, but there is no movement of any kind to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485
				PRESS COMPANIES.	
15	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505xd.
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	380xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.
				*Per share, for the half-year.	
				LAND COMPANIES.	
4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,140
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215
				RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220
				SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	
800	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
990	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,075
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	950
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,055xd
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
6,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	635xd
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of WalesSpinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235
				*Per share for the half-year.	
				BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.	
			Date L'dation.		
...	96	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING, September 13.

THE position of money is again looking slightly steadier, and the usual demand for the Doorga Poojah will now likely maintain present rates, although ordinary trade requirements keep very moderate. The banks' cash balances have decreased 12 lakhs, represented by an increase of the same amount in the Loans and Credits against Government Securities. The Bills discounted have fallen off 10 lakhs, but that is balanced by a decrease of 10 lakhs in the private deposits. The Government balances are unaltered, and an increase of about 7 lakhs in the banks' investments has been provided for by an increased issue of Post Bills, and by the minor items. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now rather under 63½ per cent.

In England the money market looks stronger, and as a demand for wheat is imminent, it is very likely dearer rates may soon follow, notwithstanding the present plethora of resources at the Bank, especially as the continental exchanges are becoming unfavourable. By last accounts, the Banks were restricting discounts very stringently, and now, if ever, the opportunity seems to have arrived when trade can be re-directed into solid and legitimate channels.

Shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from England may therefore be expected to decline considerably ere long. In August the latter had declined, but the former, though moderate, were still too high for the Indian Markets. This month appearances point to smaller supplies, though the markets in Manchester are dull. There has been a better business here, and prices are slightly on the rise. If supplies do keep moderate, a good cold weather business is very probable.

There has been a large business in Jute during the past week, both for local consumption and export. Best marks have brought from 18-8-0 to 19-8-0 per Bale. The estimates of the Indigo crop are put considerably higher than expectations, from 117,000 to 120,000 maunds being now the idea of the best judges.

EXCHANGE, Sterling has kept quite steady, and the Banks' arte for telegraphic has again advanced to 1-9⅞. Their six-months' rates have also remained firm at 1-10 1-16 to 1 10⅛, and purchases have been but small. Credits have been somewhat irregular, sales having been made to private buyers as low as 1-10⅛, whilst Banks have been able to buy at 1-10¼, and even a little at 1-10 5-16 under special circumstances. Document Bills are not plentiful, but it has been impossible to sell them better than previous rates; 1-10 5-16 for acceptance, and 1-10⅝ for payment. The rates close without change, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand.... 1s. 9⅞ to 13-16.
do. 3 months' sight 1s. 9⅞. to 15-16.
do. 6 „ „ 1s. 10 1-16d. to ⅛.
Credits and Clean Private Paper,
6 months' sight 1-10 3-16. to ¼
Documents, Bills 6 „ „ 1s. 10-⅜d.

France.—Business has been done on last week's terms, namely, 2-34 fr- for three months, and 2-36 fr. for six month's sight document Bills.

Bombay.—Unchanged and nothing doing.

China.—There has been some selling of Opium Bills at thirty days' sight, the first finding buyers at 219, but latterly 218½ has been established as the rate.

The price of silver in England remains at 56⅝d., and no further shipments to India are announced. The arrivals here, for the week, have been about 30 lakhs, and very little more is known to be on the way.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

This market is very flat indeed, and although a fair number of transactions have occurred during the week, their aggregate amount is trifling, and there is no disposition to invest or to speculate at present prices; the increased ease in money having again abated, there is now little if any prospect of a larger business setting in this side of the holidays.

Government paper is less lively than last week, and sellers have preponderated. Rates, however, have not suffered much, as paper is not being pressed on the market. Four per cents. have been dealt in moderately, at from 2 1/16 down to 1 15/16 premium, and there has been a sale of a good amount of four-and-a-half per cent. paper as low as 2⅞ premium. In five and a halfs, only small amounts have changed hands, the prices being 8⅜ and 8¼ premium.

The present rates are—

4 per cents	101⅞	to	102
4½ „ „	102⅝	to	103
5½ „ „	108¼		

East India Railway stock has been disposed of at 260 and 258, and Oudh and Rohilkund at 125.

Bank Shares are scarcely so strong as they were, and Bengals have been sold at 1,420 and 1,417½, and to-day a considerable lot at 1,415. Nationals are tolerably steady, and first brought from 116 to 117, but latterly 115 to 115½ for cash, and 116 to 116½ for time.

Tea Shares show no improvement, and sales are difficult to effect. Durrungs have been rather fluctuating, with sales at from 70 to 73, and subsequently at from 72 up to 74. Bisnauths keep steady, and there has been business at 365 for original, and at 58 premium for contributory shares. In East Indias there have been trifling transactions at 85 and 87, and in Singells at 102 and 102½. Central Cachars have been sold at 152, ten days delivery. Jokais at 105, Kalacherras at 100, and a few Upper Assams at 28, all three for cash. To-day there was a sale of Majagrams at 115.

Spinning Mill Shares have not varied, and a moderate business is going on at steady rates. Orientals have brought 70 per share, and Howrahs 27 to 26 discount. Seebpores 78, Fort Glosters 74 to 75, with one transaction so high as 77. Bowreahs are firm, and business has been done at 96 and 96½, but to-day 95 was taken for a small lot.

Coal Shares are still neglected, and the only business reported in them is Beerbhooms at 115, and Raneegunge at 94. Equitable are quoted at 240, and Bengals at 1,350, both nominal.

Miscellaneous Shares.—The half-yearly report of the India General Steam Co. is viewed favourably, and although a little flatness ensued on its issue, some people having been expecting a 50 rupee dividend, and feeling disappointed at the declaration of only 35 rupees, a renewed demand for the shares soon arose, and prices close at their best. The earlier business of the week was at from 415 to 420, and the later at 420 to 425. Strand Bank press have been sold at the very low price of 10 each, but they are difficult to get below 15, the par value being 100.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 11th September, 1875:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	93,37,042	8	7
Other Deposits	72,48,228	11	9
Cash Credits	3,60,750	13	10
Post Bills	9,626	6	6
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund	....		
Rs.	2,30,30,648	8	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	98,71,752	6	10
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	25,43,142	1	9
Govt. Securities	39,22,825	8	0
Loans	15,53,577	3	8
Account of Credits	5,27,969	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,01,113	14	10
Dead Stock	2,23,493	8	10
Bills of Exchange	8,20,6 8	12	9
Due by other Banks	7,66,076	0	0
Rs.	2,30,30,648	8	8

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 11th September, 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,663	8	3
Merchandise	1,46,621	0	0
Electric Telegraph	670	0	0
Municipal Trains	607	8	0
Total Rs.	2,07,562	0	3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles............Total Rs.	1,83,029	15	3
Increase Rs.	24,532	1	0

HIGH COURT—18TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

281-73—Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamall v Shaik Issa bin Khulliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable—SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT).

LONG CAUSES.

362-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Runchordass Gella and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Baudry and another—Jefferson and Payne.

366-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Mathooradass Lowjee—Mooljee and Bomanjee.

368-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Tribhowundass Ruttonjee Mody—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

262-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mahaluxmibai widow v Chuggon Muggon—Lynch and Tobin.

357-75—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart [and others] v Goculdass Muccoonjee and another.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

369-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed v Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebraham and others—Lynch and Tobin, Mooljee and Bomonjee and Mr Nance.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Velladares—Fletcher and Smith.

252-75—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy v Goculdass Dewjee—K Morojee.

487-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others v Keshowjee Naik—Remington, Hore and Langley.

152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dossibai widow v Jugjevundass Gangjee—Prescot and Winter.

300-75—Jefferson and Payne—Peerbhoy Khimjee and another v Meerally Dama.

235-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy v Fazullah Cassumbhoy—J C, Cama and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP CONTEST, 965 tons, Commander T. James, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a cargo of 26,494½ cwts. linseed.

The P. and O. Co's s s PERA, 1,202 tons Commander R T Methven, will sail to-day for Australia &c., with H. M's Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. Amrey, Col Macgregor, Mr. Hukman, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Russell. For Sydney.—Mr. Walsh.

S. S. PUNJAUB.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Commander J. Melville, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with H. M.'s Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Capt. Seton, Dr. Greig, Mrs. Lemon and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Commander H. Morby, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and five children, and Mr. Dracup and two servants. For Tuticorin—Mr. J Hadgart. For differt ports—Fifteen deck passengers.

S. S. KILLARNEY.—The British s s KILLARNEY, 1,060 tons, Commander H. O. Neill, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c., via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Thirty deck passengers. For Aden.—Five deck passengers. For Jeddah.—Two hundred and eighty-five pilgrims as passengers.

THE AMERICAN BARQUE VICTOR, 696 tons, Commander J. Pond, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York 3rd May, via Port Elizabeth and Zanzibar, with the following cargo:—75 bales drills, 50 barrels pitch, 4,500 case kerosine oil, 100 barrels rosin, 950 cases turpentine and 1 case merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Punjaub (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Aug 30.
17	Victor	Pond	New York, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Aden, Suez, &c.
	Louisa	McIntosh	Dunkirk.
	[illegible]	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Calcutta via Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pera, Methven, for Australia.

Steamer Killarney, O'Neill, for Aden, Jeddah, &c, via Kurrachee.

The Ship Contest, James, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bellona, for Liverpool via the Canal.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
13 Mahratta (s) ....Pollock ....Kyouk Phyoo, Sept 8.
Lucille ....Waite..........Liverpool, May 29.
Sept. DEPARTURE.
13 North American ... .

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
13 Lombardy (s) .... Southampton.
Sept. DEPARTURES.
14 Bride .... London.
Lombardy .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s. 20 casks paints, Joseph Soares.
Zante s, 100 barrels tar, Ruttonjee Nowrojee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo s, 12 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s, 2 hogsheads gin 4 hogsheads sherry, 2 hogheads brandy, and 24 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 casks ale, C Bounevialle and Co
Clara, s, 7 cases oilmanstore, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khedive s, 60 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.
Cella s, 2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Trinacria s, 1,000 bags wheat, S Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 1 package woollen carpets, Punnet and Co; 5 bales skin, 5 cases fishmaws, and 10 cases mother o' pearl shells, Sulleman Moladina; 7 bales hides, R L Southern and Co; 7 bales skins, Abdoola Dawood Bawla; 258 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 16 cases heerabole and 8 cases mother o' pearl shells, Dewjeebhoy Mahamed; 63 bundles sumada stone, Futtaybhoy Amijeebhoy; 26 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 70 bales cotton, Amirchund Pitamber; 86 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 105 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, M Maneckjee; 87½ chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Guthrie, Major, H M's Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Metcalfe, Capt, By 83rd Regt, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Jopp, Capt, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Morris, Lt-Col, By Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Poona.
Seportas, Capt, bl 63rd Regt, on Med Cert, from Umballa.
Randell, Capt, 20th H M's N I, on leave, from Nowgong.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Greig, Surg-Major, By A M D, on privilege leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Metcalfe, Capt, By 83rd Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Chambers, Major, H M's Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Reid, Lt-Col, By R A, on leave, to Poona.
Wetherall, Major, By 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Hore, Capt, By 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 14.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undementioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, fourteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate under Section 10 (a) with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days under Section 18 (b), of the Civil Leave Code

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Henry William Bliss, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Madura, to act as Collr and Mag of that Dist during the absence of Mr W McQuhae on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W S Foster, Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist, resumed charge of the Dist from Mr J Kelsall, the Actg Collr, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Mr J H Garstin, Collr and Mag of South Arcot, resumed charge of the Dist from Mr G D Irvine, the Actg Collr, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr H Gomperts, 1st Asst Supdt Revenue Survey, will be considered to have acted as Depy Supdt, Revenue Survey, from 6th Aug to 4th Sept 1875, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Beaumont, Depy Supdt, Revenue Survey.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H A Williams, M A, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, three months' privilege leave, from 20th Oct 1875, under Section 12, Supplement E, to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F Brandt, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Godavery Division to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Rajahmundry, vice Mr J G Horsfall resigned.

Lt-Col A M Davies, Madras S C, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Coimbatore, vice Mr H Grimes resigned.

Mr J A Marjoribanks, Depy Collr, North Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chittoor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

C Mariappa Mudaliar, B A, to be Sub-Registrar of Vellore, in the Dist of North Arcot.

Mr F H Woodroffe, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Ganjam Division, assumed charge of the Court from Mr J G Thompson on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr G A Parker, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, delivered over charge of the Court to the Head Clerk on the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

R Vasudeva Row, Subordinate Judge of Negapatam, assumed charge of the Court on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Maj J Mac D Smith special Asst to the Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam having returned to duty on the 12th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 1st June 1875 is hereby cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Principal of the Madras Medical College, resumed charge of the office from Surgn-Maj R W Cockerill on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt A F Dobson, Asst Engr, Malabar Dist having returned to duty on the 3rd inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 29th June last is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt L B Bance, S C, Qr Mr 15th Regt N I, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt J W S Butler, S C, Adjt 17th Regt N I, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta.

Surg T J H Wilkins, Indian Medical Dept, on furlough on urgent private affairs for three months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt (Bt-Maj) Septimus Hodgson, Cadre 2nd Regt L Cavy, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt Col by Brevet, from the 9th Sept 1875, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Capt A F Hamilton, Royal (Madras) Engrs, Adjt, Sappers and Miners, arrived at Madras on the 4th Sept 1875.

The following List received from the India Office, is published:—

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty.

Capt F A Wetherall and Capt A C Mottet.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj A G Murray, S C, on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj W Chisholm, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year and eight days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

With reference to G O G G No 457, dated 9th July 1875, the services of Maj G C Hodding, of the S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st Oct 1875.

The following promotion is made in the Medl Dept:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice William John Montgomery, to be 2nd-Class Asst Apothecary, from the 11th Aug 1875, to complete the Establishment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lt James Stewart King, 107th Regt, dated 1st Jan 1871.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	„ 18	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	„ 20	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5 P. M. 5 P. M.
Friday..................Sept. 24 | Monday ....Oct. 4
„ ....Oct. 11

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M. 4 P.M.
Monday ....Sept. 20 | Tuesday ....Oct. 19
Tuesday ....Oct. 5 | „ ....Nov. 2

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....Sept. 18 | Saturday ....Oct. 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*
Friday ....Sept. 24 | Monday ....Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M.
Friday ....Sept. 24 | Friday ....Nov. [illegible]
Friday ....Oct. [illegible] | Friday ....Dec. 20

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—September 15th, at Poona, Alexander Arnold, infant son of Mrs. A. Graham, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days, sincerely regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEIGHLY—September 12th, at Tittaghur, the wife of G. Keighly, Esq., of a son.

LANGFORD—September 13th, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Langford, M.A., A. C. S. Chaplain, Assensole, E. I. R., of a son.

RICKETTS—September 13th, at 14, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. R. Ricketts, of a daughter.

SYKES—September 14th, at Lucknow, the wife of T. G. Sykes, Esq., Officiating Principal, La Martiniere, of a son.

DEATHS.

CALHORN—September 5th, at Attock, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary Robert Calhorn, aged 29 years.

CREAIS—September 11th, at Aligurh, from teething, Ethel Cecilia, the infant child of Mr. John Creais, of the Assam Labor Transport Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

HONEST DOGBERRY, when he had "comprehended two auspicious persons," and brought them before His Worship Leonatus, made some very sage remarks. For instance, he said—bless his wise old pate!—"when the age is in, the wit is out;" and again he said, "an two men ride of a horse one must ride behind." Now, the mere mention of Dogberry and a horse sets us a-thinking about the tremendous case in the Magistrate's Court at Poona which has just been decided by Dr. Fraser. This case was no ordinary case, as may be judged from the fact that although Poona is at present the scene of unexampled activity among all the officers of Government, who, from Sir Philip Wodehouse down to the meanest old puttawalla who lags superfluous at the door of the Council Hall, are engaged day and night in framing laws for the regulation of the actions of the stupid and wicked people of Bombay Presidency, yet it instantly arrested general attention. The Secretaries to Government laid down their pens, members of Government held their breath in dread expectancy, society broke into groups and whispered as if some terrible mystery was about to be revealed, the steeds in the public conveyances came at last to the dead stand which they had been threatening for years, the members of the great Brahmin Association held consultations with closed doors—in short, everything animate and inanimate in Poona testified to the importance of the case which was laid before the now-celebrated Dr. Fraser. Nothing like it had happened since Captain Fitz denied at the mess-table of the crack corps to which he belonged that a truffle was a truffle, although that it was a truffle, as his antagonist Surgeon Major Xerxes, whom he challenged to mortal combat, had pledged himself to prove, was apparent to everybody but the haughty Norman. Not even the celebrated Poona Hotel Case, in which a bold Hibernian youth was threatened with the utmost terrors of the law for speaking disrespectfully of a bill of fare, could approach the case which has so recently shaken to their centre the emotions of the cultivated and laborious residents of Poona.

It is notorious how trivial circumstances will occasionally produce the most stupendous results. Some philosophers contend that throwing a stone into the sea may cause a disastrous shipwreck a thousand miles away simply through the fact that the first tiny splash causes a ripple which spreads into a wavelet, which becomes a wave, which anon as it rolls along, gathering force as it goes, becomes an overwhelming avalanche of pea-green liquid. The wreck of the ship is in this instance so remote from the actual throwing in of the pebble that the connection between the events might easily be overlooked by a careless observer; but there are many little circumstances which have almost immediate tremendous consequences. This Poona case is one of these. As the Fates would have it, it chanced that upon the morning of the 8th September 1875, between the memorable hours of 6 and 7 of the clock, Mr. Alexander Rogers, a Civil Servant of many years' standing, a member of the Government of Bombay, and an "Honourable" to boot, went forth to sniff the fresh breezes descending from the distant Ghauts and to brush the gems of dew that sparkled on a thousand blades of grass like diamonds pendent from a queenly ear—in short, he went out for a walk. Again, as the Fates would have it, a Mr. George Crawford Hogg, a Captain in a celebrated Regiment of Cavalry, went forth, about the same hour, with aspirations as to health and exercise similar to those which filled the bosom of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, although, unlike the hon. gentleman, he preferred riding to walking. Who would have thought that these two simple facts could, but a few hours afterwards, be the means of sending a thrill through the constitution of the station? In Poona, as in all well regulated cities, there is a prohibition against training horses on the public rides. The Honourable Mr. Rogers, happening to be an encyclopaedia of information regarding the complex laws of India, remembered this rule, and when the Captain approached him he warned the gay and careless horseman that he was breaking the laws of his country, and that he should make him pay the penalty of his misdeed. The horseman did not faint; unlike the wedding guest who was arrested by the glittering eye of the Ancient Mariner, Captain Hogg was able to pass the member of Government and continue his ride. But if, when he reached his home, and stretched himself upon his easy chair, smoking a long cheroot the while, he imagined that he had heard the last of the incident, he was mistaken. Keen to avenge an insult to the laws of the country—laws in the making of which he himself has performed no undistinguished part—Mr. Rogers gave information to the Police, who tremblingly proceeded to summon Captain Hogg to appear before the Magistrate to answer the grave and startling charge of committing an offence against the terms of Act VII. of 1867. When the residents of Poona heard how the audacious Cavalryman had been arrested in his wild career of breaking the laws of the land, their excitement rose to fever-heat; but when the trial itself came off, with the Magistrate upon the Bench, the majestic peon at the door, and the very punkas seeming to move according to Legislative enactments, the excitement was such that no pen but the one that described the famous trial of the Seven Bishops could do it adequate justice. How the Captain tried to cross-examine the Councillor; how the Councillor defined training a horse to be riding it with a cover on it whether the weather was wet or dry; how the Captain admitted that he was exercising his horse, but denied the accusation of training; how the Magistrate sternly checked the demonstrations of the public, who found themselves unable to control their agitation; how finally the Magistrate satisfied justice and the offended dignity of the law as personified in the Hon. Mr. Rogers by fining the Captain Rs. 20, with the option of simple imprisonment for twelve hours—are now events which will be handed down to posterity by generations of Poona inhabitants.

The labours of Magistrates in India are so onerous and apt to sour their tempers that in a case of the gravity of the Councillor's complaint against the Captain, one might reasonably have expected Dr. Fraser's judgment to be a sad and melancholy piece of erudition. But for the sake of the wit of Scotchmen, who too long have suffered from the slanderous assertion that they need a surgical operation performed on them before they can see a joke; for the sake of the versatility of the Bench; for the sake of the dignity of disciples of Thales and Minerva—we are glad to be able to record that Dr. Fraser's judgment, when he had written it out, carefully corrected it, and solemnly delivered it, showed a flow of spirits and a sense of fun even under the most trying circumstances which were truly remarkable. He declined to accept Captain Hogg's assurance that he was not training his horse; like a wise man—in our fancy, we perceive Dr. Fraser sitting on the Bench with a huge owl on each shoulder—he knew that the Councillor's view of the case was the right one; for the benefit of mankind he defined training as clearly, and withal as wittily, as even the Hon. Mr. Rogers could desire; and with his graceful fancy and brilliant wit he overwhelmed Captain Hogg with a story which, though not to be found in any of the law books of the age, reminds one of the means by which Mr. Disraeli overcomes an enemy. "It may be well," says the learned and jocular doctor, "for the future guidance of himself (the "defendant) and other trainers of horses to give "a logical and legal definition of training. "(*Subject*) Training a horse, (*copula*) is, (*genus*) "the exercising of him, (*difference*) for a charger "or racer." Again, nothing could be neater than the sparkling little analogue which he employs to finish off the Captain. "The distinction," says he, "between furious "riding, and exercising, which to Captain "Hogg's optics is not without a difference, is "something like the Irishman's distinction, who "having legs of different sizes ordered his "boots to fit his legs. His order was accurately "obeyed, but as he tried the smallest boot on his "largest leg, he cried out, very contentiously "indeed—confound the fellow, I ordered him to "make one larger than the other, and instead of "that he has made one smaller than the other." Verily, as our friend Dogberry saith, "to be "a well-favoured man is the gift of fortune, "but to write and read comes by nature." No one but a natural genius could have written such a judgment as Dr. Fraser has deliberately put on record; and as there does not happen to be a multitude of natural geniuses on the Magisterial Benches of this Presidency, perhaps it is a matter for regret that his style as a judicial officer is not likely to be largely imitated. Anyhow, such an excellent effort of wit and law combined forms a fitting epilogue to the great Poona Case of 1875, in which the gravest and most reverend seigneur in the Governor of Bombay's Council succeeded, amid his arduous State duties, in getting an unfortunate Captain of Cavalry fined Rs. 20.

THE Central Asian Trading Company seems to have been so successful that a new company is to be formed with larger capital to carry on a trade which promises considerable profit. Mr. Russell proposes to have a great trading dépôt at Peshawur as it is probable the Ameer will be able to bring the lawless tribes into subjection and establish free trade. With Leh there will be thus two trade centres. To Leh there are two routes, both through the Maharaja of Cashmeers territories, and after an interview with His Highness, Mr. Russell has succeeded in having a charter granted to the Central Asian Company, securing to them the right of trading direct with His Highness, taking the produce of the country, silks, shawls, and saffron, and disposing of them to the best advantage in the European and American markets; and on the other hand, introducing all European fabrics and other goods that are in demand in Cashmeer at far lower rates than has hitherto ever been obtained. This information, which is taken from a correspondent to the Allahabad paper, is very satisfactory doubtless to Mr. Russell and the shareholders of his trading company, but to talk of free trade when a private company has secured all the advantages of the route to itself is, of course, absurd and cannot be the way in which the Government of India would wish to see the trade with Central Asia developed. Before the excitement of highly profitable adventures spreads further we would remind speculators that trading companies are, as a rule, failures, they cannot compete with private traders; all experience in Europe proves this and for further instructions on that point read Adam Smith. The trade with Central Asia is capable of extension, and much credit is due to Mr Russell for his enterprizing and courageous endeavours, which have apparently been successful, and so long as they are limited they may continue to be profitable, but the desire to get the monopoly looks rather suspicious. The following extract from the letter above alluded to describes the latest proceedings of Mr. Russell:—

"Mr. Russell having reached Kashgar in safety, the company did not think it necessary to keep the public informed as to the progress of what was purely a private enterprise, but waited until they had something definite to communicate. Delays and disappointments are inseparable from most commercial dealings, and these are very much increased when these dealings are with orientals. It is sufficient to say that after several months' anxiety, Mr. Russell disposed of such a large portion of his caravan and saw the way to selling the remainder at such remunerative prices that he considered that he had done his duty in Yarkund, and that his time and energies would be more profitably employed in India in arranging for the sale of the goods brought by the return caravan and feeling the way for future transactions. He therefore left Yarkund with a few pony loads, leaving a relative (Mr. Dalgleish) in charge of the company's affairs, and after a wonderfully rapid march, reached Murree in safety. On his return he did not allow the grass to grow under his feet, but at once proceeded to make plans for the future. His experience in Yarkund showed him plainly that although the prices to be obtained for English goods were immensely remunerative, still the evident shyness of the natives to deal direct with Europeans, and their peculiar method of carrying on all trade transactions, proved that as yet it would be better to induce them to meet us half way by coming to Leh and there buying all the goods they require. That they are perfectly well-to-do is shown by the vastly increasing number of traders who come to Ladakh."

SYBILLINE MYSTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I intended to compete for the silver goblet but alas! was too late. Here are the conundrums:—

(Native Riddle)—"Which leading solicitor in Bombay is related to Cummoo Sulliman?"

The answer is too Payneful, I can't give it. However here is the next.

"Why is the Prince of Wales in coming to India carrying out a maxim of one of England's greatest Admirals?"

"Because he is going to *do* his duty."

Vide customary order *Government Gazette*.

Let Mr. W. H. Payne send me the goblet, and follow the good example of Dr. Shantaram Withul. I am sure that then Rao Sahib W. Mundlik will give up his prize too. He ought to do it.—Yours, &c.

SYBIL.

HELP OFFICERS IN SCINDE TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many officers, both in Civil and Military employ in the province of Scinde, would gladly go to Bombay in order to pay their respects to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his stay in that city, but the expenses of the trip, which must necessarily be very heavy, would deter many, however anxious to show their loyalty, from undertaking it. Would it not be an act of courtesy and well-timed generosity on the part of the Government of Bombay if they were to place H M. S. Amberwitch, at present unemployed, at the disposal of the chief authorities in Sind, for the purpose of providing free passages, subsistence excepted, for as many as there would be accommodation for to and from Bombay? We have no doubt should this idea be carried out, that Captain Simpson would display his usual courtesy, and make the voyage really a pleasure trip to those who were lucky enough to be allowed to sail with him. And we would further suggest that the distribution of the passages should be left entirely in the hands of Sir William Merewether and Brigadier-General Howard Vyse, both of whom are most deservedly so popular with every section of the community, and if they had the arrangement general satisfaction would be given.

Kurrachee, 13th September. EXILE.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can satisfy Captain Webb's anxiety on one point. Although a contract has been given for making the swimming bath at Breach Candy at a cost of Rs. 9,300—the sum actually lodged in the New Bank of Bombay—no advance has been made to the contractor, who, as it is, will certainly find the work unremunerative, and would have found it still more so had we compelled him to go on with it during the monsoon. The contractor first chosen wasted some three weeks in trying to furnish security, and when the season was thus advanced—other tenders being for not less than Rs. 15,000—the present contractor undertook to do the work. I think after this explanation the public will excuse us for not putting pressure upon the contractor; and I hope from the interest Captain Webb has displayed in the matter that he will assist when the work is satisfactorily completed in lessening the certain loss of the contractor.—Yours, &c.,

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, 17th September.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An Important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the external application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d, a bottle. Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay.

WANTED—A BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Please do try and persuade those selfish old gents (who have all sorts of amusements *all* to themselves) to let the band play at the usual stand on the Esplanade. I do not think this concession on their part would cost them much as they themselves could enjoy it after their day's cricket. Besides, Mr. Editor, how pleasing it would be for us to be promenading on this favourite resort of all those nice young gentlemen! I do really wish so much that I could induce the members to grant this one request. I would be delighted! If you find this letter unnoticed by them (I am sure, though, that it won't be) please write a long and strong editorial about their selfishness; tell them that it is a great shame; and if they don't listen, we shan't ever speak to any of them. And now, Mr. Editor, I must conclude in the hope that your Saturday's issue will inform us that we are to have the band at the usual place on the Esplanade and not at the Gymkhana tent.

—Yours, &c., LITTLE NELLY.

DANGEROUS HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request that you will be pleased to give insertion to the following from the *Daily Telegraph* of last month? On the subject of the insecure manner of constructing the dwelling houses of our city, the people of Bombay do occasionally manifest a little interest—especially when some sad calamity occurs, as did last year when the Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodew was killed by the fall of his own house. There was then a little flutter of excitement; and demands were made for a Building Act to be passed that people might not be buried alive in their houses.

The para. from the London *Telegraph*, is, as you will observe, on a somewhat different subject, and that subject is one about which the good people of Bombay have been altogether too indifferent. Houses and huts "being a nuisance and unfit for human habitation," abound in all quarters of the island; are even to be found within the compounds of some of the most respectable Hindoo, Parsee, and European dwelling places amongst us. From these places of squalor and filth, disease in a terrible form—cholera it may be—walks boldly into the shett's or sahib's bungalow, and takes vengeance on the inmates for their neglect of those within their gates, who are powerless to help themselves, and for their neglect of thousands of others in our city, who are for the most part equally as helpless.

"THAMES.—UNTENANTABLE HOUSES.—The owner of twenty houses in Perseverance-place, St. George's, was summoned to show cause why an order should not be made upon him to remove them, they being a nuisance and unfit for human habitation. Samuel James, a sanitary inspector, said that on the 4th of May he left a notice for the removal of the houses, which notice had not been complied with, and nothing had been done to abate the nuisance. Out of the twenty houses three were occupied, and the tenants refused to quit unless they were ordered by the Magistrate to quit. The inspectors were afraid to go into the locality without the police accompanied them to protect them.—Dr. Reigate, the medical officer of St. George's, stated that he had visited the houses that (yesterday) morning. They were in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. In one of the dwellings, which was occupied by a man and wife and family, there were no windows at all. Mr. Lushington condemned the houses, and made an order for the abatement of the nuisance forthwith."

One of the "things not generally known" in Bombay is that there are hundreds, thousands, of rooms in this city in which about 12 or 15 persons sleep, the cubic space of which is about 10 feet, or less, the ventilation of which is *nil*,—there being neither door nor window to the room, excepting the entrance door.

I would ask—Have the Health Department and the Magistrates of Bombay power to take action similar to that reported in the above extract?

Sept. 16. G.

POONA RACES.

A SLOW drizzle set in on, and lasted the whole of Wednesday, and even the weather-wise feared that Thursday's sports would have been damped by a continuance of the rain. We were, however, glad to find that the sun shone out, though at intervals, on Thursday morning, and streams of pedestrians and carriages were seen going in the direction of the Race-course from two o'clock in the afternoon; and by the time the first trumpet blew, the Grand Stand, enclosures and every other available spot, were occupied by sightseers. We did not observe the genial face of His Excellency the Governor, and his absence, we think, was owing to the uncertain state of the weather. It was doubtful, indeed, up to Thursday morning, whether the Races would come off at all in the afternoon; the clerk of the weather, however, is to be thanked that no such *incongenial* contingency for sportsmen, as well as for the public, occurred. At the Lotteries, which, though not particularly inviting, were an improvement on those of the previous day, Mistake was made first favourite for the "Selling Stakes," and his unfortunate backers did in sooth find him a sell. For the "Bhownuggur Purse," Merrylegs, who sold for Rs. 900 in a Rs. 1,600 lottery, sold his supporters. The "Grand Stand Handicap" proved another sell in Viking who sold for Rs. 350 in a Rs. 800 lottery, so that no less than three "pots" were upset," and the "glorious uncertainty of the turf" again fully illustrated. A lottery of Rs 50 a ticket was got up on the "Aga's Purse," and 30 tickets filled. Buttercup was here first favourite, having sold for Rs. 800, and was the only horse that justified his backers. The following is the programme of events:—

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Winners—once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice 10 lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance—1st May, 3 G.M.; 1st July, 5 G.M.; 1st August, 10 G.M.; 1st September, 15 G. M., when the race will close. 1¼ miles. With a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each Galloway declared to start.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	b a g Turin	8	10	W O

FIRST RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Cup.—Value Rs. 300. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years' 7 st. 4 lbs., 4 years' 7 st. 12 lbs., 5 years' 8 st. 5 lbs, 6 years' 8 st. 12 lbs., 7 years' 9st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners—once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 1 stone extra. Entrance—1st May, Rs. 50; 1st June, Rs. 100; 1st August—Rs. 150. A Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1¾ miles. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.		
M B's	c a h Buttercup	9	5	Hackney	1
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Dowlut	8	11	Syed	2
Mr Davison's	b a c Yazeed	7	5	Oomer	3

The three got off to a good start, Dowlut as usual making the running, followed by Buttercup and Yazeed in the order named. They came up thus to the half mile post, where the other two closed on the leader. Coming round the turn it was shouted that "Yazeed wins in a canter." Coming into the straight, however, Mr. Davison's horse seemed to tire, and the race was left to Dowlut and Buttercup who fought out the struggle gamely every inch of the ground, ending in a most exciting victory, by a short head, for Buttercup. This was the prettiest race of the meeting. Time—3m. 35s.

SECOND RACE.—The Selling Stakes.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. The winner to be sold by auction after the Race. Surplus to go to the Fund. Price Rs. 800. Weight 7st. 7lbs.; 4 lbs. to be added for every Rs. 100 upwards. Entrance 5 G. M. To close at 8 A.M. 10th September. R. C.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Irwin's	b c b c Orphan Boy	8	1	Bowen	1
Mr Davison's	w a h Valentine	7	11	Donaldson	2
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	b a g Cherub	8	9	Hackney	3
Mr Elliot's	g a h Royal Duke	8	13	Owner	0
Mr Irwin's	br c b c Harold	8	1	Lazar	0
Major Dale's	b a h Mistake	8	13	Brewty	0
Mr B's	b a g The Clown	7	7	Oomer	0

They got off to a rather indifferent start, Royal Duke getting the worst of it by a great way. Clown was the first to show in front, followed by Harold and Valentine, and the rest in a cluster behind. In this order they went to the bottom of the hill where Clown's bolt was shot. Here the rear ones closed on the leaders, and up to the top of the hill the proverbial shoot would have covered them. When they reached the top, Valentine came out of the ruck followed by Cherub and Orphan Boy, the others being out of the race. These three now closed together, and raced round the turn. Coming into the straight, Donaldson and Hackney were both at work while Bowen on Orphan Boy sailed home a winner, hands down, by a length, in 3 minutes, (the last 1½ mile.)

THIRD RACE.—The Bhownuggur Purse—A Purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Thackoor Sahib of Bhownuggur. A Handicap for all Arabs. Entrance 1 G M. With a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for all starters. R. C. To close and name at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Handicap will be published by 8 A.M., and acceptances to be in the box by 2 P.M. Three horses in different interest to start or the Purse will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	9	7	W Brewty	1
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	b a h Merrylegs	10	0	Hackney	2
Mr Davison's	c a g Red Hazard	7	12	Donaldson	3
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khaldar	9	3	Ro jee	0
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Ronan	8	0	Tookaram	0

After several false starts, owing again to Ronan's restlessness, all got off to an excellent start, Ronan making the running with his light weight, followed by Khaldar who was doing ditto for his stable companion; Red Hazard was next, while Lachin and Merrylegs brought up the van waiting on each other. In this order they passed the mile post where the three latter closed on the leaders, and by the time they reached the top of the hill, all were in a cluster. On reaching the half mile post Ronan and Khaldar cried *peccavi*, and Red Hazard began to show signs of distress. Coming round the turn Lachin and Merrylegs raced together till turning into the straight, where Lachin shook off the old Plater and won easily by two lengths in 3m. 1½ secs. (the last 1½ mile.)

FOURTH RACE.—The Grand Stand Handicap.—The Grand Stand Handicap for Rs 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Entrance 1 G. M. with a Sweepstakes, 2 G. M. for all starters. R. C. and a distance. To close and name at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Handicap will be published by 8 A.M. and acceptances to be in the box by 2 P. M. 3 Horses to start in different interest or no race.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Dale's	b aus g Alberto	8	9	Bowen	1
Captain Gilson's	c aus g Viking	9	7	Hackney	2
Mr Elliot's	c w g King's Own	8	0	Tookaram	0
Mr Dunbar's	b w g Trumpeter	8	10	Thorp	0

All four got off to a very fair start; King's Own making the running closely followed by Trumpeter, Alberto next and Viking bringing up the rear. They went thus at such a hot pace that before they traversed half the distance the two leaders were dead heat, and Alberto, followed by Viking, shot through them as though they were standing still. At the half mile, the race was all over, Alberto gaining a commanding lead, which he kept past the wining post, Viking being second. Time—2m. 57 secs. (last 1½ mile.)

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY OF WILKIE COLLINS' "NEW MAGDALENE."

ON Thursday evening Mr. Lewis' Company performed, for the first time in Bombay, the dramatic adaptation of Wilkie Collins' novel, "The New Magdalene." The subject is one which few men could handle without making it offensive, the principal character being a sort of highly-moral Traviata, who seeks to "rise upon the ashes of her dead self to nobler things." But it is characteristic of the strong healthy mind and genius of the great master of sensational writing that in the "New Magdalene" there is nothing that any one but a prude or a Tartuffe could object to. Briefly sketched, the plot is this. Mercy Merrick, a woman whose poverty at one time tempted her to her fall, becomes attached as a nurse to a French Ambulance Corps during the Franco-German War. One day while she was in her house, a female traveller asked her for shelter for a short time. Miss Grace Roseberry is the name of the traveller, and as she becomes interested in the nurse, she tells her that she is endeavouring to make her way to England, to Lady Janet Roy, to whom she has letters of introduction, and with whom, for the sake of her father, Colonel Roseberry, a relation of Lady Roy, she expects to take up her abode as a companion. She draws the nurse into conversation, and Mercy Merrick discloses an outline of her past life; how she was selling matches on the streets; how she fell; how she was taken into a Refuge; how she strove to wash away her past misdeeds by good conduct; how she obtained several situations in families, and how all her employers respected her, but felt bound to part from her when they learned the story of her life; how, sick at heart with the unforgiving spirit of society, she had devoted herself to the care of the wounded soldiers in the war. While they are yet talking, the Germans attack the French encampment, and Mercy Merrick fearlessly shows her willingness to die by refusing to leave the house, notwithstanding that she is entreated to fly by Miss Roseberry. A bullet strikes her companion on the head, and a French surgeon declares Miss Roseberry to be dead, and leaves Mercy alone with the body. The nurse wonders how it is that death has chosen for its victim the fair young traveller, who was so full of hope and had such pleasant prospects in life, while sparing her to a life of miserable contrition. Suddenly the thought occurs to her that she might yet be happy if she were to personate the dead woman and present herself to Lady Janet Roy as Miss Roseberry. She takes from Miss Roseberry her letters of introduction, and the intended deception is assisted by the fact that Miss Roseberry had borrowed Mercy Merrick's clothing before the bullet had struck her down. A German surgeon and a young gentleman, the war correspondent of an English journal, enter her room while she is debating. She puts on Miss Roseberry's cloak so as to hide her badge as a nurse. The correspondent, Horace Holmcroft, becomes engaged by her appearance, and gallantly offers to secure her a safe passport to England. She accepts it, and in due time she is installed in Lady Janet's house as Miss Grace Roseberry. Meanwhile, however, the German surgeon had succeeded in extracting the bullet from Miss Roseberry's head and restoring her to health. Mercy Merrick's demeanour had caused Lady Janet Roy to love her as her own daughter, and Horace, who happens to be a relative of her Ladyship's, falls in love with her also, and they become engaged to be married. Mercy hesitates, however, to drag the young man into a marriage with such a creature as she is, and will not "fix the day." Lady Janet Roy happens to have a nephew, Julien Grey, an eloquent young preacher, who used to ministrate in the Refuge in which Mercy had been. He visits her Ladyship, but fails to recognise Mercy; but he starts when she is introduced to him as Miss Grace Roseberry, for it so happens that the real Miss Roseberry, on reaching London, had written to him, asking him to procure an interview with Lady Janet Roy. He had fixed the interview to take place in Lady Janet's house, and at the time he was expecting her arrival, here he was being introduced to Miss Roseberry! Mercy leaves the room considerably agitated, wondering whether Mr. Grey had recognised her. While she is absent Miss Roseberry is ushered into the drawing-room, and she tells her story to Lady Janet Roy, and says that on being robbed of her letters of introduction she had been warned by the German surgeon who had cured her that owing to the disappearance of the nurse with her clothes and letters it was quite possible she might discover an impostor installed in her place in her Ladyship's establishment. Lady Janet and Horace consider her to be an impostor, and while they are expressing themselves to this effect, Mercy returns to the drawing-room, and screams and faints when she sees Grace Roseberry standing before her. Lady Janet, however, puts Mercy's conduct down to the effects of violent agitation at seeing a woman whom she considered to be dead; for she argues that Mercy, whom she believes to be the true Miss Roseberry, having left Miss Roseberry, whom she believes to be the nurse, seeing this woman rise up again from out of the grave, as it were, would naturally be considerably startled. So the real Grace Roseberry is still regarded as an impostor. Mercy's conscience is, however, strongly aroused by conversations with Julien Grey, to whom she at last confesses that she is Mercy Merrick. The poor clergyman is greatly shocked, for he also had looked upon Grace Roseberry as an impostor, but at the same time he does homage to Mercy's noble qualities, and, in love with her before, he is now more in love with her than ever, asserting that on the wings of repentance she has risen to celestial honour. Grace Roseberry, who has never given over asserting that Mercy is an impostor, haunts Lady Janet's house, and the worthy old lady has been compelled to get the assistance of the police. After Mercy's confession to Julien Grey, who has left the room, Grace Roseberry enters, and confronts Mercy. She upbraids Mercy with all the scorn and rage of a bitter unforgiving heart. At first the spirit of contrition is strong within Mercy's bosom, and she acknowledges she has wronged Grace, and will confess all, and turn adrift again upon the bitter world. But Grace Roseberry is pitiless, and heaps taunt after taunt upon Mercy's head, until Mercy's anger is roused and she turns upon her tormentor and says that *she* is the impostor Mercy Merrick and dares her to disprove it. Lady Janet and Horace enter the room, and upon Grace uttering a bitter gibe against Mercy, the nurse turns round and tells her she is mad. Lady Janet agrees with Mercy, and the policeman is sent for to take Grace Roseberry away. Julien Grey returns to the room, and is astonished at the change which has taken place in Mercy's demeanour. A word from him kindles anew Mercy's conscience, and when the policeman approaches to lay hands upon Grace Roseberry, she throws herself between them and defies him to touch his victim. Mercy then telegraphs to the matron of her old Refuge and asks to be permitted to return to the home. Lady Janet and Horace still consider Miss Roseberry to be an impostor; but Mercy confesses all and asks forgiveness from her lover, who however repulses her, while kind-hearted Lady Janet forgives her out of the great depth of her affection for the unhappy girl and leaves the room in tears. Julien Grey is a scorner of the cant of men, and Mercy has presented herself so powerfully to his heart as a woman, and to his mind as one of the noblest creatures on earth, that he reveals his love and pleads with her to marry him. After a struggle she consents, and Mercy Merrick at last finds a refuge from the dark spectre of her early life.

The following is the cast of this interesting play as it was performed by Mr. Lewis' Company:—

MERCY MERRICK	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis
GRACE ROSEBERRY	Mdme. Le Barrone Sers.
JULIEN GREY	Mr. W. G Carey.
HORACE HOLMCROFT	Mr Harry Aveling.
FRENCH SURGEON	Mr. Lionel Harding.
IGNATIUS WETZEL	Mr. Robert C Cottier.
FRENCH CAPTAIN	Mr. Harry Barton.
MAX (Police Officer)	
LADY JANET ROY	Miss Rosa Cooper.
SERVANT	Miss Kate Lloyd.

The greatest charm in the performance was Mrs. Lewis' admirable acting. The scene in the drawing-room with Miss Roseberry was a splendid bit of acting—at first, the heart-broken girl ready to give Miss Roseberry every reparation in her power, and then the desperate, defiant woman, who turns upon her tormentor when she can bear her cruel insults no longer. Her acting, too, in the difficult scene where she has to confess herself to Horace Holmcroft and Lady Janet Roy, and ask for their forgiveness, was full of pathos, and we dare-say there were few persons in the Theatre who were not deeply touched by her representation of the wretched penitent. We have never seen Mrs. Lewis perform with greater skill than she did on Thursday night, and if she had previously gained in Bombay a high reputation as a delineator of pathetic characters in the school of modern drama, that reputation is now increased doubly by her acting as Mercy Merrick. On this occasion the Baronne de Sers made her first appearance on the Indian stage. It is said that Australian critics have spoken of her favourably as an actress; but so far as we have been able to judge (though we confess that the part of Grace Roseberry may not have been a very useful one to display her talents), her Barony does not lie in tragic acting. She is wanting in energy and earnestness, and her attitudes remind one a good deal of the "Anglo-Saxon attitudes" of Haigha the Messenger, described in Lewis Carroll's famous story-book. Her voice is pleasant, but it seems to want sympathy with the part she happens to be playing. Her lack of earnestness and power was very noticeable in the drawing-room scene above alluded to, where her most vicious taunts flung at Mercy Merrick were delivered to the accompaniment of a happy smiling face, a monotonous voice, and several "Anglo-Saxon" motions of the hands from side to side of her chair. There was plenty of scope for good acting in this scene; but we are compelled to compliment the Baroness' face at the expense of her acting, for it seemed perfectly incapable of expressing hate, malice, or uncharitableness of any kind. We hope to see the Baroness in some other part than that of Grace Roseberry, when perhaps a more favourable verdict can be pronounced in her favour; but in the meantime, our first impressions of her as an actress are what we have stated. It is only fair, however, to the *debutante* to say that she was frequently warmly applauded. The representative of Lady Janet Roy showed herself to be an excellent actress. Nothing could have been better than her acting when Mercy Merrick asked for her forgiveness; and her delivery of her quaint views upon the nineteenth century was full of a fun which, with a less skilful person, might easily have degenerated into vulgarity. Julien Grey had a careful representative, who delivered the speeches of the part with considerable effect. The representative of Horace Holmcroft did very well what he was called upon to do. The other characters call for no comment. The whole play was excellently put upon the stage; and the music performed in the intervals was of a much better kind than we are accustomed to hear accompanying Bombay theatrical performances.

WE have received a fine assortment of Black Beads and Bugles, in bunches for trimming Jackets, Dresses, &c., now so fashionable at Home, also Beaded Laces, Insertions, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Sunshades, Tunics, Curlasses, Polonaises, &c., WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE NEXT RESIDENT AT BARODA.

SIMLA, 17TH SEPT.

Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill, of the Punjab Commission, will succeed Sir Richard Meade as Resident at Baroda.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS OF COLONEL HAMILTON.

RANGOON, 17TH SEPT.

The four dacoits concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton were executed to-day.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's Report for September, on the condition of the Cotton crop, states that it is better in Mississipi, Louisiana and Arkansas than last month; worse on the Atlantic Coast, Alabama and Texas. The only States, however, reporting a lower condition than in 1874, are South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THIERS AND GORTSCHAKOFF AT VEVEY.

PARIS, 17TH SEPT.

An interview has taken place at Vevey between M. Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff.

The latter expressed fears that the French Government would be carried away by clerical re-action. Regarding the Eastern Question, he said its solution was momentarily adjourned, but he could nevertheless foresee the autonomy of Bosnia and the Herzegovina and the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier, with a port on the Adriatic.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAM SHIP DELHI.

ALEXANDRIA, 17TH SEPT.

The steam-ship Delhi grounded on the bar but subsequently floated off uninjured.

OBITUARY.—Major Farquharson, 42nd Highlanders.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 4⅜d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 92
4½ do. do. 93
5½ do. do. 99
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....104⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..£14,437,500 Dec. £437,500
Bills Discounted ..£18,062,500 Inc. £62,500
Bullion ....£26,062,500 Dec. £437,500

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Guy Mannering.

IT is now stated that Miss Baring will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy to Bombay and thence to Indore. There the party will divide, the Viceroy making across country for Ajmere and Miss Baring proceeding to Calcutta.

MESSRS. Watson and Co.'s (of Calcutta) Tea Report states that the amount of Indian tea exported, from the 1st of January to the end of August this year, was 13,508,724lbs., as compared with 9,865,785lbs. during the corresponding period of last year.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. This gentleman is a great banker at Ahmedabad.

WE have terrible accounts, says the *Delhi Gazette*, from Delhi of the distress caused by the floods, so many persons being thus rendered homeless. The break on the Rajpootana State Railway is much more extensive than we at first had heard, some twenty-three miles or so of the line being clean washed away. Every effort is being made to repair the breach so that the traffic may be resumed as speedily as possible.

A HANDSOMELY got up Mussulman newspaper has been started in Madras entitled *Jarida-i-rozar*, the special object of which, we hear, is to circulate information in connexion with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The first number contains an interesting notice of H. R. H. and a variety of other information of value to the Mussulman community. The journal is said to be under the management of a highly respectable Mahomedan gentleman.

MADRAS proposes to spend Rs. 10,000 for the fireworks only, as it would, in the opinion of the Committee, be utterly impossible to make any great display with European fireworks with a smaller sum. If the fund collected will not allow that such a considerable portion shall be spent on this one item—they consider it the most important item—then they recommend that no fireworks of European manufacture be used at all but that only those made in this country be displayed.

FROM a private letter from Mandalay, the *Rangoon Mail* learns that the King is now wonderfully kind to the Chinese traders. He has accepted their presents which were declined on a late occasion of a feast by one of the Queen's. Instructions have likewise been issued to refund the duty levied on "returned" goods, and orders have been given to headmen of villages to afford every facility in recovering outstandings, or redressing grievances of Chinese. The King blames his Ministers for past misunderstandings, and people are all wondering at the sudden change of his attitude towards the Chinese.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO.'s Gunny-bag Report, published in Calcutta on Tuesday last, gives fuller proof of the rapid recovery of, and changes in, that trade, in a comparison of the exports of the four months—May, June, July, and August—this year and last. From this we see that in 1875, 693,750 bags were exported to America against none last year; to Australia, 2,141,214 as against 508,300; to China and the Straits, 3,562,655 as against 1,942,909; to Rangoon and Moulmein, 1,547,060 as against 1,732,000; to Chittagong and Akyab, 109,950 as against 203,550; to Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, and Kurrachee, 6,599,429 as against 7,840,074; to Great Britain, 170,081 as against none; and to Egypt, 556,936 as against none.

THE following Grand Commanders of the Star of India have, it is officially announced, been invited to Calcutta to assist at the ceremony of Investiture in Calcutta:—Scindia, the Maharaja of Cashmere, Holkar, the Maharaja of Jeypore, Rewah, Travancore and Puttiala, Sir Salar Jung, the Rao of Kutch, and the Begum of Bhopal; and the following Knight Commanders:—The [illegible] of Johore, the Maharajas of Vizianagram and Bulrampore, Jay Mungul Sing of Gidhore, and the Nawab Mohsin-ood-Dowlah of Lucknow. The order in which those invited are named denotes the relative positions they will occupy in the ceremony, which are determined solely by the date on which they were decorated. There are three Grand Commanders to be admitted on the occasion, *viz*, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Nawab of Rampore, and the Raja of Jheend.

WITH regard to the health of the troops in Lucknow the local paper writes as follows:—"Since our last issue, the march of events, as far as cholera in Cantonments is concerned, has been far more rapid than pleasant. On Saturday there was a fresh outbreak in the 65th Regiment and the left half battalion was turned out of barracks the following morning; and on Monday afternoon the married families of the Artillery were put under canvas. The last move in connection with this lamentable state of affairs was made by a portion of the 13th Hussars, who marched to an encampment near Moosa Bagh yesterday (Tuesday) morning. These active measures have been taken, it is presumed, to prevent the disease assuming an epidemic form, as the deaths within the last few days might be numbered on the fingers of one hand. It is confidently anticipated that the plague will be completely stamped out by the end of the present week.

A TIENTSIN correspondent of the *N. C. Herald* gives the following account of Mr. Wade's visit to the Viceroy:—"Mr. Wade, accompanied by his Secretaries, was about to pay a visit by appointment to H. E. Li-Hung-chang, and had reached the gateway of the yamen, when further progress was barred in the usual manner, pending the 'invitation' to enter which the host should give on cards being presented. On the occasion in question, the delay in opening the gate was so prolonged that H. M.'s Minister caused his chair to be turned round and proceeded on his way homewards, although pursued and besought to return by emissary after emissary. The Chinese Secretary was sent back to the Governor-General to explain, and that high officer came a few hours later on the same day to call on Mr. Wade at the British Consulate. The blame was laid on a gatekeeper and others, who had been punished in consequence. The Governor-General's visit at the Consulate lasted over three hours. His Excellency's people appear to have been much more on the alert on subsequent occasions!

THE Congress of German Journalists was opened at Bremen, August 22, and a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of obtaining immunity from punishment for truthful reports of the public proceedings of the law courts. It was further resolved to procure Imperial legislation giving effect to the principle, which is based upon the indispensable anonymity of the public press, that when an editor has rendered himself liable to arrest under the provisions of the Press Law the authorities shall not be allowed to use compulsion for the purpose of ascertaining the names of other guilty parties, and that no one shall be bound to give evidence respecting the author or contributor of the incriminated matter. With regard to this point the meeting decided to aim at obtaining a legislative decision rendering it permissible to compel a witness to give testimony only in cases where the published matter involved a violation of the secrets of office. The following resolution was also agreed to:—"The Congress of Journalists declares the anonymity of the press to be a right which its highest duties render it imperative to maintain, and which should only be waived when a strict adherence to it would favour the impunity of crime."

THE Government of Madras have approved of the proposal of the Local Fund Boards, Coimbatore, which has the concurrence of the Sanitary Commissioner, to offer these further inducements for the spread of vaccination, which are—A payment of 1 anna in each successful case to private vaccinators. A similar payment to public vaccinators of cases above the number of 1,200 annually, travelling batta to their Superintendent, ten months at 1 rupee per diem, and a peon to accompany him on Rs. 7 a month and batta. It is believed that these payments will stimulate the energies of both private and public vaccinators, and in no other manner whatever can district vaccination be conducted cheaper than at 1 anna per case. In a crowded town, it might be done, as at Coimbatore at 9 pies, but this is quite exceptional. A Madras paper adds:—It has not been found in experience that an increased number of paid vaccinators has resulted in an economical increase of vaccination. The batta to the Superintendent is a most essential point, as the check on the returns depends on his duly visiting every village where operations have been conducted. In some cases, of late, the village Monigars have collected the whole children of the village, and work has been done in one day, which, in other cases, would have been the result of three or four months' unaided operations of a vaccinator.

THE *Pioneer* tells the following story of pluck and daring:—We have heard of a brave thing which was done a few days ago at Jutog, near Simla. In the gun-room of the Mountain Battery stationed there, were some seventy leather ammunition-boxes, each containing eight loaded shells. From within one of these boxes a slight explosion was heard, and smoke seen to issue. There were eighteen or twenty men in the room whom the Sergeant on duty instantly ordered out of danger, and himself up-lifting the box by the two handles, he staggered out with the deadly load poised upon his chest, and deposited it full twenty yards away on the middle of the parade-ground. As he did so, the contents gave forth another warning report. On eventual examination it was discovered that some of the friction-tubes had become displaced during battery practice, and worked away under the base of a shell, the weight of which had ignited them when the box was set down. That the shells themselves did not burst, sending a score of human beings to destruction and wrecking half Jutog besides, seems a miracle; and that they did not, detracts nothing from the heroism of the act: it is even possible to conceive that the immediate change in the position of the ammunition-box prevented a catastrophe. It appears to us that it is this sort of courage above all—calm, reflective, and unselfish—which should win a soldier his V. C. Has Sergeant Lucking won his?

WE print in another column an article from the Calcutta paper, the *Englishman*, in which is noticed a subject of great literary interest, and one that is slowly but surely forcing its way into more prominence daily. The fixing of the date of the ancient Sanscrit literature of India, represented by the Mahabharata with its episode of the Bhagavat Gita, the Ramayana, the Rigveda and some other works, with which a few persons only, and they but superficially, are at present acquainted, may raise a question of the highest significance especially if the evidence produced should fix the date of these great productions at a period very much older than our own sacred books. One or two adventurous writers have expressed a very decided opinion that the Institutes of Menu, the Vedas and the Ramayana are the oldest books in existence, and that not only the Sanscrit language in which they were written, but their high moral tone and the elevated thoughts they contain have permeated all the nations of mankind, Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans and finally Europe; and that we ourselves must acknowledge the Sanscrit parentage of much that we reverence. The subject, however, is so delicate that to attempt to handle it seems to be presumptuous. We carefully abstain from expressing an opinion one way or the other, but to avoid noticing the phenomena presented by the increased study and knowledge of the Sanscrit language and literature, would be to shut our eyes to a most interesting and, we might add, most exciting topic. Though now no bigger than a man's hand and still in the horizon the movements of the cloud that is arising cannot escape observation.

THE Government of India have, we learn, expressed a desire to be furnished with fuller and more accurate information than is at present available of the condition and prospects of the cotton trade, and have requested the Bengal Government to submit, at the close of each official year, a report containing the information detailed below, and such other particulars as may seem necessary:—(1.) Total area under cultivation in acres in each district. (2.) Species cultivated. (3.) Sowing time. (4.) Gathering time. (5.) Total out-turn of each district of cleaned cotton. (6.) Quantity of seed required per acre. (7.) Average on them of cleaned cotton per acre. (8.) Average selling price of cleaned cotton. (9.) Total estimated value of the crop. (10.) Total quantity exported from each district. (11.) Total value of exported cotton. In view of supplying the above information, the Bengal Government have addressed a circular to all Commissioners within its control, adding that it will probably be found convenient to submit this information in the form of a tabular statement. The first report will be required at the close of the current year 1875-76. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused, we hear, a report for the past year to be submitted to the Government of India, which was compiled from such information as is already available to Government. We can only say, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, from whom we take this information, that if Government have not full information on cotton after having had for years a well-paid Cotton Commissioner, it is only one more evidence of the existence of those Governmental shams which a late administration was fruitful in initiating. If Lord Northbrook swept the whole of them away on his accession, he would, to adopt the French phrase, have "deserved well of the country."

THE *Friend of India*:—Mr. Lewis Hynes, of the Bombay Mint, publishes some interesting letters on "the fall in silver," in the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Hynes has the merit of seeing and stating clearly the magnitude of the task urged upon the Government, when it is required to change the standard. He tells us that, "*at the very least* it would take seven years to effect the change, as the gold required for coinage, except what is already in India, could not be bought with silver, but would have to be received in payment of the balance of trade due to India, and that ninety millions of gold would require to be coined before it could be considered the standard of the country; that it would take at least seven years to collect this gold and probably longer; and that the direct losses on the change, which would have to be met from the revenues of India, would be about 2¼ millions if the change were carried out in seven years, but would be lessened if the period were extended." If India demonetizes silver, we may reasonably look for a very rapid decline in the value of the metal, and it may well fall from 55*d*. to 40*d*. per ounce. The economic effects of changing our standard no one can foresee, but they ought to be forecast carefully before such a change is seriously thought of. We suggest to Mr. Hynes that he should reprint his letters in independent form. We know that he has given much attention to the subject, and we should like him to forecast the effects of demonetizing silver upon the value of *both* metals. Ten years ago we were advised to change our standard on the ground that silver was rising in value as compared with gold. To-day we are asked to do so on the ground that it is falling. We are ourselves inclined to the belief that India had better retain her silver standard under present circumstances; and that instead of the moment being opportune for the change, it is the reverse. We should like to see Mr. Hynes reconsider this carefully; for he has spoken hastily.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 16TH SEPT.

THE last week has been rather a dull one for this time of the year. Poona is, of course, at its fullest on account of the races, but, excepting these, there has hardly been any excitement of any kind for the fashionable. In these circumstances the Honourable Mr. Rogers has played a charitable part in giving them something to talk about; and as for Captain Hogg, his Mounted Infantry never created so much excitement. I notice that your columns are pretty full of letters on the subject, mostly endeavouring to defend him before the public since he failed to justify himself before the Magistrate.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will open to-morrow and remain open for more than a week. Unlike the rule of Fancy Bazaars, people are not allowed to carry away the things they buy until the Exhibition closes; so the exhibiting can continue even when everything is sold. The Horse Show opens next week. Each of these events will be followed by a ball on the same evening, for the more effectual wearying of His Excellency who, after opening the Horse Show, will have to hurry back to Gunnesh Khind to receive his guests at the grand annual ball. I think I gave your readers the date of this, the 22nd of this month. To-morrow again will be the night of the Club Ball. I fear the weather will be unpropitious again. The rain, which seemed to have retired for good, returned unexpectedly yesterday morning, and it is drizzling in an uncertain way just now. It is not heavy enough to spoil the races, but it keeps the roads in a muddy state, rather discouraging to constitutionals. The racing people have been very fortunate since the first postponement. The weather could hardly have suited them better.

D'Arcy Read's Ghost has found its way here and placards in all colours are soliciting public attention. The performance takes place in a large house on the Boat Club lane near the Band, where the Band Hotel once was. It is a question whether the Ghost will pay in a small place like Poona, even at this crowded time.

There is nothing more to tell at present.

RAJCOTE, 14TH SEPT.

THE average quantity of rain here for the season is 25 inches. As yet 13 inches only have fallen, of which 5 were guaged during the past fortnight, before which period agricultural prospects appeared very gloomy.

A few books belonging to the Shrawuks in Guzerat, in which exist several important entries relating to the Sutroonja hills at Palitana, and which were being brought to file in evidence in the Judicial Assistant's Court, were seized by a band of robbers while in transit to this place, but the Rajcote State Police at Koowadwa, near to which village this occurred, chased and attacked them, and in an encounter that ensued, one of the robbers was so severely handled, that he surrendered compulsorily, and is now awaiting his trial.

The prompt action taken by the Durbar Police indicates that the force is efficiently controlled, and is in a satisfactory state of discipline.

The Thakore of Rajcote personally superintends and controls all matters connected with the State administration, and, I believe, is encouraged to do so by the excellent advice always given him by Captain Salmon, who is entrusted with the duty of overlooking that administration.

One of the shareholders of Tulsana, in Jhallawar, was, a few days ago, convicted by the Court of Criminal Sessions, of having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. His Kamdar also was tried as an aider and abettor, and adjudged to undergo a year's rigorous imprisonment. The shareholder was defended by two barristers-at-law, one of whom received a fee of Rs. 400 a day.

In the Nowanuggur and Dhrole talookas the rains have been exceedingly scanty. In parts of the former scarcely 3 inches have fallen, and there is great distress for want of water. A great portion of the cattle have been sent into other parts of the province, where forage and water, such as can be found, are procurable.

I hear that H. H. the Jam and his newly-appointed Kharbaree, Rao Bahadoor Poput Veljee, are alive to the necessity of treating the poor village people as liberally as possible, and that, if there be necessity, *Tuccavee* advances will be made to such as may be in need.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Young Men's Meeting 7 a.m.; Sunday School, 4-3 p.m.
Week Day Services—Wednesday and Saturday, 8 p.m.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
Sept. 15th,	Wednesday......	0 90	0 24	3 67
„ 16th,	Thursday	4 04	3 66	1 93
		4 94	3 90	5 60
Previously Registered.....		72 23	65 91	76 57
Total fall up to date.		77 17	69 81	82 17

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th September, 4-55 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther 82. Fall of rain 10 cents.
CARWAR, 17th September, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind W. 2 to 5. Ther. 77. Bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 14 cents.
MANGALORE, 17th September, 5·20 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind Northern. Ther. max. 83, min. 74. W. B. 97. Bar. 29·75. Fall of rain 38 cents.
TUTICORIN, 17th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 95. Bar. 29·76.
VINGORLA, 17th September, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 97 cents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have up to this date been paid into the New Bank of Bombay on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Reception Fund:—

	Rs.
Calliandas Meghjee, Esq	125
W Maidment, Esq..............	20
Col J A Ballard, C B..............	50
Dr Succaram Arjoon..............	50
Hon Mr J Gibbs	250
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq	30
W Lee-Warner, Esq..............	50
H M..............	15
Dady Manockjee Limjee, Esq..........	100
F Mathew, Esq	100
Messrs Favre, Leuba and Co	50
J O'Leary, Esq	100
Cowasjee Jehangeer Jassawalla........	100
	1,040
Amount previously acknowledged....	26,616
Total..........	27,656

SONAPORE CEMETERY FUND.

THE Municipal Commissioner begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following further subscriptions on account of the Sonapore Cemetry Fund:—

	Rs.
W Maidment, Esq..............	10
R McEken, Esq	15
M Macwinnon, Esq..............	5
J Hewson, Esq..............	5
[illegible]yne, Esq	5
C J Hewett, Esq..............	5
W Lee-Warner, Esq..............	10
Dr Arnott	10
John Adams, Esq..............	10
H P LeMesurier, Esq..............	10
C B Lynch, Esq	10
G H Johns, Esq	10
James Hay, Esq	5
Geo Ormiston, Esq	10
Captain Morland	10
A Thompson, Esq	10
Rs....	145
Previously acknowledged..............	520
Total..........	665

AMUSING.—The *Younkers Gazette*, in a scientific moment, sends these plaints on pants forth to the world:—Time has been wasted, midnight oil burned, brains turned, in the ineffectual search of perpetual motion. Men have gone down to their graves in the prime of manhood with perpetual motion on the brain. How many men have wasted years of their life in search of some new lab ur-saving machinery, and failed at last. Others have succeeded; their efforts have been crowned with success, and they have retired with princely fortunes. But for the man who will invent a style of pantaloons that will not bag at the knee, a princely diadem awaits, at the hands of his mortified, suffering brotherhood.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

GOA.—Mr. J. F. d'Assa Castello Branco, engineer, has been deputed by the Goa Government to have the grounds belonging to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. at Satary properly demarcated.

MR. JUSTICE KINDERSLY, a Judge of the Madras High Court, who is now in Bombay on his way to Madras, attended at the High Court yesterday and was sworn to an affidavit relating to some private administration matter.

ASSAULTING A DOCTOR.—A summons was granted by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, to Dr. Kaikusroo Dhunjeeshaw, against Mr. J. Flanagan, for assaulting him. The summons is returnable on the 28th instant.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY STATION.—The new Musjid station on the G. I. P. Railway between Boree Bunder and Byculla will be opened for passenger traffic on Monday next. The order of the trains will be found in the advertisement published to-day.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—A bhungy who gave his name as Babun Jetha, was prosecuted yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court, for having wilfully trespassed on the premises of the European General Hospital, and was, on pleading guilty, fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Fydoo, woman, was brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, and charged with having stolen five copper cooking pots, the property of a man named Mahomed Dawood. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment.

HOW THE GOANESE GOVERNMENT RESPECT VACCINATION.—In regard to a new school for females, lately opened at Goa (Colvale), the Government circular exacts from each female candidate a medical certificate that she has either been vaccinated or has passed through the effects of natural small-pox. No lady without this qualification can aspire to be a professoress.

STEALING A RAT TRAP.—A Hindoo, named Kunappa Peeritable was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for having stolen a rat trap belonging to Sergeant Knot, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Saluting Battery. The prisoner was known as an old offender.

THEFT.—Alli Mahomed Hajee, a Mussulman lad, aged eighteen, was brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged with having stolen eight silver buttons linked to a chain of the same material, and two gold ornaments, belonging to a woman named Sara. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive four stripes.

DISORDERLY BROKERS.—Two brokers, named respectively Dowlut Dhurumsey and Dewjee Jaitha, were each charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, with having behaved in a disorderly manner in a public place on the previous day. The charge having been proved before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, the prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

PLYING GHARRIES IN AN UNAUTHORIZED PLACE.—Two men, one a shigramwalla and the other a *reckla* driver, were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, and charged at the instance of the police, with having plyed their gharries for hire at places not appointed for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police. The charge having been proved, the prisoners were fined one rupee and eight annas respectively.

RETRIBUTION AT GOA.—One of the robbers who escaped from jail, of the name of Pangdo, has been killed by the itinerant Piquet under the charge of Lieutenant Rego. His head was exposed to public view at Quepem. In the village of Embarbacem a part of the gang are at present committing atrocities on way-farers. Some of the robbers are said to have gone into the English territories whilst others have taken their way towards Canacona.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the Cricket tent, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Quadrille........	Fete des Lilas	Lamotte.
Overture	Roi D'Yvetot	Adam.
Valse	First Love	Farmer.
Fantasia	United Service..........	Riviere.
Polka	Selenen	Herohenrode.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RECENT MURDER.—Up to the present has been no clue obtained as to the whereabouts of the person or persons who committed the murder on the Tardeo Flats. The whole affair is at present a mystery, and we hope the energetic steps which the police are taking will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder. The seven men who were arrested on suspicion are still in custody. The adjourned inquest, which is to be held on the 22nd instant, will probably throw some light on this matter. In the meantime we trust that the perpetrators of this dastardly act will be speedily brought to justice.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day—English versus Scotch—the following being the names of the players:—

English.	*Scotch.*
W E Young	A Hunter
H G Gell	R S Campbell
L R W Forrest	Hon D Graham
A Oliver	W Murray
H J H dow	H Maxwell
C H Byrne	H Curtis
C E Nixon	J Spens
J Moore	J Arnott
C H Candy	C A W Cameron
C L Young	L C Balfour
Captain Marryat	Capt Marshall.

MINUTES OF DECREE.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Dinshaw Shapurjee Kurranee *vs.* Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai was called on before Sir Charles Sargent to speak to the minutes of decree. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant. The judgment in the case was delivered by his Lordship on the 9th April, 1875, from which an appeal has been filed. Mr. Latham stated that, although the decree had been drawn up by defendant's solicitors in the terms of his Lordship's judgment, and although the plaintiff's solicitors took no exception to it, Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary, objected to the form of the decree on the ground that it would be contrary to practice. Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the plaintiff, said he had read over the decree as drawn up, and found that it was correct, and he had no objection to it. His Lordship was of opinion that, in a case of this kind, there should be a distinct finding of the court incorporated in the decree; and whether it was according to the practice or not, his Lordship should have no hesitation in ordering the decree to be drawn up in the way asked for by Mr. Latham.

BOMBAY DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Bombay Debating Society continues to attract large audiences to its weekly meetings at St. Xavier's Hall. At last Thursday's debate, two intelligent native gentlemen took an active part in the discussion of the subject, "The Existence of God." The objections brought forward were against the supposition of the movement of the universe taken as a whole. It was contended that the universe as a whole could not be said to move, there being no other point it may depart from, or approach to, in order to enable the mind to ascertain the distance traversed, the idea of movement being derived from a relative distance. The Chairman replied that there were two kinds of motions—relative and internal. Though the former could not be ascertained practically, the latter was undeniable. A man may stand still, and yet his thoughts, desires, and, even his body, were undergoing inevitable change. So the bodies in the universe were constantly changing, though the universe, as a whole, were to remain in the same position. Besides, beyond the sphere of the universe, there must be a vacant space in which it was possible for the universe to roam about. The reply provoked another objection: that as there was no positive proof of a vacuum, it may as well be supposed that the whole space was filled with ether or some such substance and would prevent the universe rocking about. The Chairman explained that the influence of attraction was a natural property among the corporeal beings. It would be impossible for ether or any other substance to remain outside the sphere of the universe, and at the same time resist its roaming about, for it was well known that such substances as our atmosphere, and according to certain philosophers, ether beyond it were known to move along with the world. Besides, matter cannot be conceived to be infinite and fill up the infinite immensity. That would be an absurdity. The Chairman then suggested that gentlemen who were desirous of proposing further objections should write them and send to the Chairman that he may have time to look to them and answer them in the subsequent lecture. The lectures are printed in a pamphlet form as soon as they are delivered.

THE PARSEE BOARDING SCHOOL OF BANDORA.—In consequence of the Parsee holidays, the boys of the Bandora Boarding School have been brought to Poona, and have been accommodated in that large and commodious bungalow and garden called "Moody Baugh," situated opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's residence, which has been kindly lent by Dorabjee Pestonjee, Esq., the general Government contractor. The boys arrived in Poona by Tuesday evening's train, and were conveyed to the "Moody Baugh" in carriages provided by the owner of "Moody Baugh" at his expense.—*Poona Observer.*

A DARING robbery was committed a few days ago, in the bungalow of Colonel Laughton, Superintendent of the Kurrachee City Survey. The miscreant entered the hall at midnight and decamped with a small box containing the Colonel's office papers, also cash to the amount of about rupees forty. The jemadar of police observed a native at about that hour entering Mr. Berrie's compound with something under his arm; on being challenged the man dropped a box and took to his heels. Mr. Berrie was aroused from his midnight slumbers, and on examination of the box it was discovered that the papers were those of Colonel Laughton, the culprit had the cunning to walk off with the money. The following day the police searched the house of a notorious budmash in Cheek Gully, when some more of the Colonel's papers were found, together with some money. He was arrested with three others of his associates, and will be tried on Thursday next. The culprit arrested have frequently figured in the police courts, and we trust Captain Trueman will, if they be convicted of the present charge, punish them with all the severity that the law will admit of. All the rows, street brawls, drunken orgies in Cheek Gully originate with a few notorious characters who take up their abode in this dangerous locality.—*Kurrachee Crier.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

WHICH IS THE OLDEST LITERATURE IN THE WORLD?

(*Englishman.*)

DR. JOHN MUIR, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, has this year done an important, although an unpretending service, to Indian history. In the opinion of several German scholars, Sanskrit literature owes many of its ideas, and some of its best known moral maxims, to Christianity. Dr. Lorinser, the eminent translator of the Bhagavat Gita (Breslau, 1869), formed a collection from that work, and endeavoured to show that each passage on the list had been borrowed from, or influenced by, the New Testament. He placed the parallel texts from the Christian writings side by side, with the passages from the Bhagavat Gita, and constructed upon them an hypothesis which, if it could be sustained, would revolutionise our ideas regarding the intellectual and religious development of Sanskrit India. Dr. Lorinser maintains that he has produced from the Bhagavat Gita passages "not single and obscure, but numerous, and clear," which "taken altogether, afford conclusive proof that the composer was acquainted with the writings of the New Testament, used them as he thought fit and has woven into his own work numerous texts, preserving the Christian meaning, but shaping it according to his Indian mode of thought." We have slightly condensed Dr. Lorinser's words, but accurately given their sense.

It is quite clear that this theory would alter the position which Sanskrit literature has hitherto held, not only to the comparative study of religion, but to the history of human thought. That literature represents, in some respects, the highest spiritual development which has come down to us from the ancient races of man. It is different, not so much in degree as in kind, from the Greek or Roman types. It wants the brilliant intellectual vitality of the Athenian, as it wants the hard good sense of the Latin mode of thought. As a basis for educating the modern man, it is impossible to name any Sanskrit writer who will bear comparison with the master minds of the Academy and the Porch. Plato is for all countries and for all times. But Sanskrit literature possesses an interest scarcely less attractive, although of a more special, we had almost said technical, character. It preserves for us the outcome of modes of thought and of a system of life, in which the active play of the faculties was habitually subordinated to the contemplative side of man's nature. The result has been, not a splendid series of intellectual triumphs, such as that which has rendered the Attic dialect the master language of the educational world; but a growth of moral maxims, religious developments and doctrines, more or less partaking of quietism, and dealing with the inner life. These maxims and doctrines have hitherto ranked as original products of Indian thought. Dr. Lorinser, and those who think with him, would have us believe that they are only copies. The deductions which Max Muller and other professors of Comparative Religion have based upon them are swept away; and much of the new thought of the past twenty years goes with them.

Dr. John Muir has brought his wide and accurate knowledge of Sanskrit to bear upon this question. In a little book of 128 pages he has run through the *catena* of Indian writers, beginning with the Atharva Veda, touching for a moment the Upanishads, citing copiously from the Mahabharata and Ramayana, and coming down as late as the Puranas and Hitopodesa. He does not pretend that his work is co-extensive with the evidence which might be found either for or against Dr. Lorinser's theory, in any single one of the eras of Sanskrit literature, which these works represent. But he has endeavoured to honestly set forth the most salient pieces of evidence on both sides which his knowledge of Sanskrit literature has suggested to him. That knowledge, it need hardly be said, has never been equalled by any Englishman. In the happy combination of the two great qualities of accuracy and comprehensiveness, Dr. Muir has had no rival among the distinguished succession of English Sanskritists who have carried out the work which Sir William Jones began. The collection of passages which he has brought together carry with them the authority which is due to a perfect knowledge of the subject, and to an unimpeachable honesty in dealing with it.

After carefully reading Dr. Muir's introduction and the text cited in the main body of his work, we are bound to confess that they produce no conclusion in our mind, tending towards the acceptance of Dr. Lorinser's theory. Dr. Muir appears to leave the subject in a similar frame of mind. There are many texts which suggest the moralities and pieces of proverbial wisdom in the New Testament; but there are many more which, in a still more striking degree, recall the apothegms and ethical maxims of the Greeks. We think that we might safely say that, for every so-called New Testament analogy in Dr. Lorinser's list, or in the present collection by Dr. Muir, we could produce a couple of parallel passages of at least equal similarity from two alone of the Greek writers—Homer and Plato. The whole question seems to revolve itself into one of dexterity in capping texts, and it leaves precisely the same mental impression which such feats do, namely, not one of conviction or of proof or disproof, but simply a feeling that a feat of memory has been performed.

Dr. Muir shows, moreover, that many of the passages on which the German theorists lean, are strained in the translation to suit their purposed. For example, Dr. Lorinser compares the Sanskrit text—"Light of lights, far from darkness is His name," with St. John's beautiful verse—"God is light, and in Him there is no darkness at all." Dr. Muir shows, however, that the words, "far from darkness," literally mean "beyond the darkness," and that the same idea occur as far back as in the Rigveda. Now, no one will pretend that the Rigveda is not by many centuries (some would say several thousands of years), more ancient than the New Testament. Dr. Muir further shows that the same words occur in Sanskrit writings of intermediate dates, and infers that the Indian writer was more likely to have borrowed from them than from the Bible. Again, Dr. Lorinser compares the following text from the Bhagavat Gita:—"But if I were not constantly engaged in work unwearied. . . . these worlds would perish if I did not work my work;" with "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." The analogy will strike most people as being very questionable. But Dr. John Muir shows that the analogy, such as it is, has only been made out by a false rendering of the whole context.

It would be easy to point to several other cases of a similar sort. But we have sufficiently indicated the conclusion to which Dr. Muir's book points, and the conclusion to which a perusal of it has conducted us. The value of Sanskrit literature and of Indian religious feeling and thought seems to us to come forth from the discussion unimpaired as an original and independent development. The thanks of Sanskrit students, and of all who take an interest in the literature or history of India, are due to Dr. Muir for this essay.

A MAHOMEDAN WORTHY.

(*Englishman.*)

A NOTEWORTHY man has passed away from among the Muhammadans, whose loss it will be difficult to repair. Sayad Karâmat Ali the Matwâli of the Hughli Imâmbârâ, who died on Friday, the 10th, was a man whose reputation was not confined to his co-religionists. The friend of Conolly, Pottinger, Stoddart, and Barnes, he was valued by all who came in contact with him for his integrity and uprightness of character. When only about 18 years of age, he left this country for Persia, studying Moslem law and literature at Meshed, Teherân, Shirâz, and Kum, the most famous seats of Muhammadan learning in those days. In his travels through Persia, Khorasan, and Cabul, he was always received with honour and friendly courtesy by the sovereigns and chiefs who at that time ruled those countries. He was an especial favourite of Dost Muhammad Khan and his brother Abdul Jabar Khan. When Arthur Conolly commenced his hazardous undertaking of reaching India via Afghanistan, Sayad Karamat Ali was attached to him by the English Ambassador at Teheran to lead him safe to the British territories. The difficulty of the task imposed on Sayad Karamat Ali are described in "Conolly's Travels." We need only say here that when Conolly and his "friend and tutor," as he always calls the Sayad in his book, arrived in India, Sayad Karamat Ali was received with the greatest consideration by Lord and Lady William Bentinck, and all the English officers in the country. Shortly afterwards he was deputed to the Court of Cabul as British Vakil. He held this important post, the duties of which he discharged with remarkable tact and ability, for the space of about two years. On his return to India, the Government, in recognition of his services, conferred on him the sadar-aminship of Ajmere. In 1837 he was made the Matwali of the Mohsin Endowment at Hughli. At that time there was no Imambara to speak of; a ruinous little building answered the purpose equally of an Imambara and mosque. It was solely through Sayad Karamat Ali's exertions that the magnificent structure which now forms the pride of the Musulman community was erected. For 38 years he held this office, honoured and respected by all. During the long tenure of his office he added largely to the wakf-properties of the Imambara out of his own private income. He also created a magnificent library, and attached it to the Imambara. A son of our well-known fellow-citizen, Munshi Amir Ali, has, we understand, been appointed by Government to take the place of the venerable gentleman whose death we have recorded.

THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

(*Neilgherry Courier.*)

THE fifteenth Report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum—for 1874-75, is before us. The year under Report is an important one in the history of the Asylum, as in it several changes that had been made in the management and interior economy of the institution, came to be fairly tested by actual working. The change of principals was in itself of considerable importance, as it indicated, by the selection of the Rev. O. Dene as Principal, that something was to be done to give the Asylum a chance of becoming as useful as it was originally intended to be. Another important change was that of separating the Female from the Male Branch, and placing it under a Committee of Ladies. If we had nothing but the Report to guide us, we should come to the conclusion that this last-named change had been beneficial. The one grand object of a committee had been attained—a "saving" was effected at the rate of nearly one hundred rupees per head per annum; and this being the case it is strange that Government should have thought fit to return to the old system, by abolishing the Ladies' Committee, and placing both Branches, as before, under the General Committee of Management. In the Male Branch, the expenditure during the year, under report, amounted to Rs. 1,10,836-12-8, this amount being in excess of the average of former years; the receipts, including a balance of Rs. 34,699-14-10 on the 31st March 1874, amounted to Rs. 1,29,284-0-1. The excessive expenditure is accounted for in two ways. In the first place the sum of Rs. 17,575-2-1 was properly debitable to the previous year, as that sum represented outstanding bills incurred in 1873-74; in the second place, several important modifications and additions to various buildings, the grant of Rs. 4,500 as passage money and gratuity to the retiring Principal, the creation of the appointments of Manager and Bandmaster, and an improved dietary for the children, have swelled the expenditure. While however, we are bound to look to totals, we may examine some of the details. We find that the cost of feeding each boy was about Rs. 7-10 per mensem, and clothing, including shoes, about Rs. 2-10 more, which cannot be called excessive. The "outstandings" of the previous year, we notice, enter into these calculations, so the real cost of feeding and clothing each boy was about 16 per cent less, than the above, or say under Rs. [illegible] per mensem. After deducting sundry items of extraordinary expenditure, the total cost per head for the year is put at Rs. 249, "which compares favourably with the actual liabilities incurred in former years." To those who have known the Asylum for the past few years the many improvements carried out during the last year and-a-half are very patent. There is an excellent farm, which even now is giving a steady and steadily increasing return for its produce, and which provides the Asylum itself with many necessaries. The expectations expressed in the following paragraph are even now being realized:

The boys have been employed in preparing land for cultivation, in growing potatoes, &c., and in various other ways in the garden and farm. The garden produce has been nearly sufficient for the wants of the Asylum, besides yielding a small return of Rupees 152-10-10 by sales. In connection with this branch of industry, it is intended to open out a small tea garden, which will enable the Institution to grow its own tea, and to instruct the lads in its cultivation and manufacture. During the year, through the liberality of Government in giving Rupees 5,000 for the purpose, an experimental farm has been opened in connection with the Asylum. Under the superintendence of Mr. Barnard, who appears to understand the work, and who exhibits great zeal in the undertaking, operations were begun in November last. About eight acres of new land have already been terraced and brought under cultivation, and live stock has been purchased and prepared for the market. Hitherto the sales have been small, but every month shows a steady increase. When the crops have reached maturity, and the productions of the farm become more generally known, it is expected a ready sale will be found for the poultry, vegetables, grain, fodder, and other produce of the farm.

The workshops are doing a good business, especially in sawing timber; and although the report does not mention the fact, we believe much of the furniture of the Asylum is made up in them. There is, and always will be, a difficulty in teaching the boys a trade thoroughly, seeing that on attaining the age of 16 they must leave, but there is no reason why the workshops and farm should not become highly remunerative to the institution; and in this way the present expenditure will be more than recovered. The rule that requires a boy to leave as soon as he becomes 16 years old has been more rigidly adhered to than in former times. When it was not unusual to see young men of 20 and 21 years of age hanging about the Asylum, waiting for something to turn up. During the year 27 lads left the school under this rule, and 42 others for various reasons, eight of whom entered the army, and ten obtained employment. As far as it is possible the boys are kept to industrial work of some kind: at carpentery and smiths' work 12, at shoemaking 2, at tailoring 35, at gardening 20, at engine driving 2, at cooking 4, and at household work 56. Besides these, 18 lads are in the band, and 14 more are daily exercised in gymnastics. The Telegraph class has been very successfully taught, no less than 13 boys having been drafted as signallers into the department. The report does not include the reports of the Inspector of Schools, or the Examiners in special subjects, as did those of former years. The health of both branches of the Asylum has been very satisfactory.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of September 4.)

(*Blackwood's Magazine for August.*)

STILL no news of succour or from distant stations; and the preparations for defence were pushed forward earnestly under the influence of a growing belief that they would be needed. And, in the afternoon, came tidings of a disturbance in the city. The Nawabs' brother had raised the flag of rebellion, all the so-called troops in the Nawab's pay had joined, the minister had been assassinated and the Nawab was a prisoner in his own palace. Falkland rode out again with some dozen of the officers, but nothing could be done. The police had disappeared or fraternised with the rebellion, and as they rode into the main street, the party was greeted with a straggling fire from the end and the houses on both sides, due apparently in part to the new levy, which had gone over with its arms. "Not a single loyal man among them," said Falkland, bitterly, as he gave the order to retire, himself slowly bringing up the rear; "not one honest man except the Nawab himself; and it would be hardly wonderful if the poor little man were to go with the tide too, and purchase his liberty by proclaiming himself independent. He can hardly be very sorry to see the English down on their luck; their friendship for him has not conduced much to his prosperity."

"I believe the Nawab is at the bottom of this himself," said Sparrow to the officer next to him, as he pushed along at speed out of the town, at the head of the little cavalcade, "for all his pretences about coercion. I do believe he means to assert his independence again, and to take advantage of the mutiny to try and get back his country again. These native princes are capable of any villany."

They got back safely to the Residency, but it seemed to the members of the baffled party as if, notwithstanding the dangers so many of them had gone through already, they had not realised till now the full crisis of the situation. So long as the city was open, there was at least the semblance of British power remaining; but now Falkland's authority was limited to his own house and grounds, and as if to mark the current of native opinion, several of his numerous servants were now missing. Almost the last message sent to him by the murdered minister was to inform him that the three regiments of mutineers had halted on their way to Delhi, and were in communication with the Nawab's brother, who was urging them to return, and stamp out the last remnant of English government left in this part of the country; if they should take this course, instead of marching on to join the other mutineers, they might be expected by morning, and only a few hours remained for final preparation.

"Is there not still time to escape?" asked Brigadier Polwheedle, lying on a sofa in one of the side rooms, as Falkland explained to him the state of things. "The road is yet open to the eastward; could we not still make our way to the hills, the ladies and myself in carriages, and the rest on horseback, before the sepoys return? We shall only be murdered if we stop; what can a handful of men like us do against three or four thousand? Besides, resistance will only infuriate the sepoys against us."

"I do not see why we should not keep off fifty thousand, for the matter of that," replied the other, "so long as food and ammunition hold out. The place is perfectly musketproof; the rebels have got no guns, and they will never dare to come at us across the open. We are good for a week at least, and by that time there ought to be relief."

"You must go without me, brigadier, if you do go," said Mrs. Polwheedle, who had entered the room through the open door while this conversation was going on; "for nothing on earth shall induce me to trust myself a single yard out of the place, and among these treacherous natives, now we are here." And Brigadier Polwheedle did not pursue his proposition for a retreat. But after the Commissioner had left the room to give some orders he said, "I think, my dear, I had better go on the sick list, and let Falkland take the command regularly."

"Give up the command?" cried the lady, as she stood beside the couch on which he was reclining; "why should you be such a fool as to do that? Why, it's the very thing you have always been declaring you wanted to have, a command on service. Why, if you go on the sick list, you will be of no more account than that missionary fellow, and me not much more neither. No, brigadier, don't you talk of such nonsense, for I won't hear of such a thing."

"Well, but, my dear, you see I can't get about, or be of much use ——"

"And who wants you to be of much use?" interrupted the lady; you don't want to walk about here—and for the matter of that, there isn't any place to walk to, unless it's into the drawing-room. You can give your orders just as well lying here as if you had nothing at all the matter with your leg."

"But I don't feel fit to give any orders; what with the heat, and all the excitement and responsibility, my head feels quite giddy and confused; and then my eyes, too, are so inflamed,"—and as he said this, the poor old gentleman again dipped a cloth into the basin of water beside the sofa, and applied it to his forehead.

"Never mind, old man," said his wife kindly, stooping down and patting him on the shoulder; "you will be better in a day or two, I dareay. You just lie quietly here and agree to what Falkland proposes, and he will look after everything. You can give advice, too, you know, if you like; but don't you give up commanding, whatever you do. Why, the Government will make ever so much of you when the reinforcements arrive."

Meanwhile Falkland was assembling the little garrison, for such it might now be styled, outside the building. To the officers he explained the circumstances of the case; that the return of the three sepoy regiments was now imminent, and that the place must be defended till relief arrived, which might be expected in about a week, for which time there was sufficient store of ammunition and food. Then turning to the small detachment of faithful sepoys, he gave the same explanation in Hindustani, and praising them for their fidelity and stanchness under the great temptation they had undergone, he now gave them—under the brigadier's authority, he said—permission to withdraw before the blockade should begin. Any man who liked to go was free to return to his home, and should take a certificate of his good conduct and promise of promotion, to be produced hereafter when the country was resettled.

There was silence for a brief space after this harangue, while the group of officers behind Falkland surveyed anxiously the faces of the little line of sepoys confronting him, stolid and unmoved under this harangue. Then the corporal stepped out with his musket at the "advance," and rapping it with his left hand after the mode of saluting in those days, said simply, "We will stay here, Sahib," and then stepped back again to his place.

Many of the officers would have liked to shake hands with the gallant fellows, but anything like demonstration was withheld, from a feeling that to treat them more familiarly than usual would look as if bidding unfairly for their services. Falkland merely said, "Well done, sepoys! I did not expect any other reply,"—and dismissed the detachment.

Then he assembled his servants, or rather the remnant of them, about a dozen, told them what was coming, and that those who wanted to go were at liberty to take themselves off, and were invited to do so openly. Those who elected to stay should receive double wages, and the families of any who might be killed a pension. They, too, all declared their willingness to stand by their master; but some of them spoke in a sulky, hesitating way, as if they did not mean it.

Only a short time now remained for final preparations. The fortification of the house was now as complete as it could be made; the last thing to be done was to demolish the servants' houses, a long range of sheds extending along the north-east side of the park. The roofs, of wood covered with thatch, were set on fire, and the walls partially pulled down; but the tenacious mud bricks resisted the efforts of the small working party, and the demolition was incomplete. The stables were treated in the same way. The horses, a large number of which were now collected in the place, were sent away with their grooms in charge of the jemadar's brother, to be kept at his home in a village about thirty miles off, three only being retained, Falkland's Irish mare, his wife's Arab, and Yorke's gallant grey which were brought under the portico and picketed there.

"Another sacrifice to appearances," said Falkland to Yorke, looking on at the demolition; "if I had done my duty, these stables should have been razed to the ground a week ago. They will give the enemy cover, if we really are to be besieged."

"It must be nearly three hundred yards from the house, Sir," replied the young man; "Pandy won't do much execution at that distance. Sparrow's house is in more dangerous proximity; I wish we were going to occupy that as an advanced post."

"Had we known that the garrison would be reinforced in this way by your gallant sepoys, the thing might have been done; but there is not time now to store it, and after all we shall not be too many to hold the main building properly."

That evening all of the party who were not on picket-duty assembled for supper in the large dining-room, where the table was laid with a semblance of order, the greybearded old butler standing behind the chair at the end of it, dressed in white as usual; and a person in ignorance of what had happened, looking on the scene, would have been puzzled to account for what was fantastic about it. The room was dimly lighted, and the fare was frugal in kind and limited in quantity, for the supply of food must be husbanded; but champagne-bottles were on the table, for Falkland said that the stock of that wine had better be drunk first; and although the garb of the officers was peculiar, most of them being in any garments they could borrow, and all wearing swords and pistols or revolvers in their belts, the ladies were dressed in the ordinary way—Mrs. Falkland in a robe of white, which seemed as fresh as if just put on, while the folds of her rich brown hair were as neat as ever. Nor was conversation wanting. The certainty of coming dangers was felt to be a relief from the suspense of the last few days. To those who had been fugitives, their present position after the perils they had escaped, seemed comparatively one of security. They were rested, and their appetite appeased, and the spirit of youth asserted itself. To all, the sense of numbers and the firmness of purpose imparted by Falkland's bearing gave courage, and good-natured jests at the situation freely circulated. The party were in fact quite merry.

Yorke sat next to Olivia. The latter had been about to take her usual place at the head of the table when stopped by Mrs. Polwheedle. "I suppose we must consider this a garrison mess, now, my dear. I brought a lot of things with me in the carriage when we came—your butler has got the most of them; and so, I believe, did Buxey. We must all contribute what we can, without ceremony; I am sure I for one could not think of letting the Commissioner provide everything. The brigadier ought to be at the head of the table, of course, if he could come, but perhaps in his absence it would be better if I took his place—don't you think so?" and so saying, the lady sat down in the chair, and Mrs. Falkland, with a gentle smile, moved aside and took a place at the side, next to Yorke as it happened, who hastened to place a chair for her, feeling for the time as if even the mutiny were cheaply undergone, since it procured him such favour. During the last two days they had scarcely exchanged a word, but Olivia had greeted him with such kindly smiles, whenever his duties had brought him into her presence, as the youngster felt to be more than a recompense for anything he had done. He hoped nothing, and expected nothing; but to be received by her on the footing of a trusted friend, as he felt himself now to be, seemed sufficient happiness for such a one as him.

"You are eating nothing, Mrs. Falkland," he said. "You ought to take something; this may be our last quiet meal before—before business begins."

"No, thank you. Eating seems impossible just now;" and then correcting herself, as she noticed that her neighbours were busily disproving the assertion, she added, "but then I have not earned any supper. I feel terribly useless here—simply an additional source of anxiety to all of you."

"Don't say that, pray," said the young man, eagerly. "The feeling that we have to defend you will give the best stimulus to the defence. But I wish you were a thousand miles off," he added, "for all that. What a pity Colonel Falkland did not insist on your going away while there was a chance! However, it is too late for regret now."

"Is that a kind wish, to wish that I should be from my husband, and leave him to go through this peril alone? It is selfish to wish to be here, I know, for we add to your troubles and anxieties, and of course you would rather that we were out of the way."

"Don't say that!" cried the young man with fervour; "and yet I don't mean it. Of course we should like you to be saved from this peril and discomfort, and all that; but I feel as if I could fight with tenfold vigour when I know that I am trying to defend you from harm."

"Thank you," she said, simply; "I think I must try and find my husband, and get him to have something to eat: he allows himself neither rest nor food;" and so saying, Olivia rose, while Yorke felt ashamed of himself for having talked like a braggart It would be time enough to speak about what he could do when he had the opportunity of actually showing himself a soldier. And for a few moments the young man sat oblivious of the scene, almost of the fact that his late companion was no longer a maider, repeating, as he had been wont to do, each word of his scanty conversation with her, when recalled to the reality of life by the voice of Mrs. Polwheedle saying to her next neighbour, "Just ask young Yorke to pass that stew that is before him." That lady apparently considered that a state of siege did away with the need for using prefixes to surnames.

During the following night the whole garrison remained on the alert, while the picket on duty made frequent rounds through the grounds. These so far were empty, but the court-house appeared to be occupied in force, and the hum of men stirring in the city could be distinguished in the stillness of the night, and the frequent discharge of firearms was heard, whether in fight or in sport could not be told. The brigadier, at the suggestion of Captain Buxey, had proposed that some of the servants should be sent out to bring back news of what was going on; but Falkland objected that a spy might also convey information of the state of things inside the fortification, and the idea was not acted upon. Nor, when morning broke, were the garrison long left in doubt as to what was impending. One of the two officers stationed as an outpost by the ruined servants' houses brought word that a large body of trained men, apparently sepoys, were marching down from the city across the plain to the court-house. They halted behind it; but the look-out man on the Residency roof, notwithstanding the intervening trees, made them out before they got under shelter of that building to be about a thousand strong, evidently sepoys, dressed in the short white jacket and waistclothes usually worn when off duty, but wearing their regulation cross-belts and pouch-boxes, and led by their native officers, one or two of whom were on horseback.

Falkland ordered the advanced sentries who had been stationed round the building, and at some distance from it, to fall back on the picket, which stood drawn up on the road half-way between the house and the entrance-gate, the rest of the garrison being in rear immediately before the portico.

Presently several men could be seen in the verandah of the court-house reconnoitring the situation, and apparently consulting what was the next step to take.

The picket stood on the walk, a motley band, some white, some dark, in various dress and variously armed; the sepoys with their muskets, the Europeans for the most part with sporting rifles, but all standing firm in double rank, as if on parade—Braddon, who had been selected for the command, at their head. Falkland was a few yards in advance, watching the proceedings through his field-glass, with Yorke, who had been acting as a sort of orderly officer to him, in attendance.

Only parts of the court-house and adjacent ground could be seen for the intervening trees; so that, although the distance was inconsiderable, some observation was needed to make out the situation clearly.

In a few minutes a party of sepoys could be seen, fifty or sixty in number, running out from behind the court-house and dispersing in skirmishing order along the park-wall. Some were soon hidden behind it; of others the heads could be seen above it.

Then muskets were levelled at the picket, there were some puffs of smoke along the top of the wall, and instantaneously the sounds of angry bullets whizzing past.

It was the first time that Yorke had heard the sound of a shot fired in earnest; and he experienced the curious sensation which a bullet produces when aimed at the listener. The shots were all wide of the mark, but singing as they flew by, they seemed to be very close.

"The rascals fire in the air as usual," said Falkland to his companion, in a quiet voice, and with a grim smile; "see the advantage of your system of musketry instruction, Yorke." After a few seconds, while the firing continued, he added, "Tell the picket to retire within the enclosure."

Yorke turned to convey the order, and would fain have run to the picket, for the whizzing of the bullets, about his ears as it seemed, was increasing in frequency; but it would not do to appear excited where every one else was cool, so he executed the commission at a walk, looking much more unconcerned than he felt.

"It's about time," said Braddon in reply to the message, as he gave the word to the picket to march within shelter. "I hope the colonel doesn't mean to stay out and get shot; the brutes will be getting the range soon."

Yorke returned to Falkland, who was standing with his hands behind his back surveying the ground in front.

It was now broad daylight, and just then a bullet hit the gravel almost at their feet.

Falkland turned towards Yorke and smiled again. "I think we may follow the others now," he said, and led the way to the portico.

"Let us come up on the roof," he added when they got inside.

"This is very satisfactory," he remarked, turning round to Yorke as they mounted the staircase.

"Very, sir," replied the young man; "I began to think we should get knocked over before the business began."

"Well, that is satisfactory, too," rejoined the colonel when they had reached the roof, and were standing together by the parapet, which covered them nearly to the waists; "but I was referring to Pandy's mode of attack. It is very satisfactory to see him beginning in this respectful style. If they had made a rush on the place, and had been prepared to lose a few men in doing so, there is no saying how matters might have gone; but if they are going to content themselves with potting away in this feeble manner, they may keep at it for a century without hurting us. See, there goes a reinforcement of skirmishers! the whole wall will be lined with men presently, and the other sides of the building are going to be blockaded in the same way." As Falkland spoke, two bodies of sepoys, each three or four hundred strong, could be seen marching off from behind the court-house to the right and left, as if intending to occupy the ground on the remaining sides of the park.

"I think they are firing at us now, sir," said Yorke pre[illegible]ntly, as a bullet came singing past, apparently close [illegible] their ears.

"Po[illegible]ly, but more probably an indication of your true sepoy's ineradicable propensity to fire at the sky. However, we h[illegible]ve seen enough for the present. But we shall want a s[illegible]g place for a look-out man here. Have some of your [illegible]pare sandbags brought up, to line a bit of the parapet w[illegible]th."

"How I [illegible]mire Falkland," thought Yorke to himself, as he descended the staircase to execute the order; "he certainly is a sple[illegible]did fellow; but if she were my wife, I don't think I cou[illegible] risk my life in that way."

Thus the siege of the Residency had [illegible] begun.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE KING OF BURMAH.

(*Globe.*)

The information that has been received regarding Sir D. Forsyth's mission to Upper Burmah, and the description of the manner in which complications with that part of India have been temporarily warded off, although satisfactory so far as present peaceful relations are concerned, contrasts so strangely with the attitude lately assumed towards Baroda, that we cannot help wondering by what rules of policy the Government of India is guided in these matters. The Gaekwar was alleged to have attempted the life of only one person, and had been unsuccessful, whereas the King of Burmah was charged with having instigated the murder of three, one of whom had actually fallen a victim to his machinations. A formal commission was appointed to try the one, and, notwithstanding that they were unable to come to a unanimous verdict, the Gaekwar was removed from the government of Baroda. A mission was also formally despatched to Mandalay, but in this instance, instead of appearing as the dignified messengers of an Imperial Government determined to sift to the utmost a cruel and cowardly act committed against British officers, we find them loaded with presents for the wretched despot at Mandalay. Crouching, bootless, and with the soles of their feet turned away, the British Ambassadors obtained an audience of the golden-footed Majesty. His personal assurance to the effect that he was not implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary appears to have been readily accepted without question, and in reply to the remonstrance of the Government of India respecting his attitude toward Kareennee, he agreed to remain neutral as regards Western Kareennee, but could give no promise with reference to Eastern Kareennee. He further refused the request of the Indian Government to allow British troops to pass through his territories, and with the rather doubtful compliment of presenting each soldier of the escort that accompanied the mission with a pocket pistol he allowed them to return. The minute published by the Government of India in no way clears the mystery that attaches to their proceedings. It cannot be said that the King of Burmah has ever acquired a name either for honour or veracity. Indeed, the State records would probably show that he, of all Indian Princes, is the least to be trusted. Wherefore, then, it may fairly be asked, has he been treated with such extraordinary favour and forbearance? Whatever the real reason may be, it is to be feared that the same timid and hesitating policy that dictated the appointment of a mixed commission to try the Gaekwar has determined the attitude assumed towards the King at Mandalay, with this difference, that the later proceedings have partaken more of the character of a farce than of an expression of the opinion of a civilized Government on a foul and treacherous act.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

(*Times*, August 27.)

The fine equestrian statue in bronze of the late Governor-General of India by Mr. Thomas Thornycroft has been successfully cast at the foundry of Messrs. Cox, at Thames Ditton, and is about to be sent out to take the place allotted to the monument near Government House at Calcutta, where it will stand in company with the equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge by the late Mr. Foley, R.A. Lord Mayo is represented in the ordinary full dress of a Cabinet Minister, which is richly embroidered with gold lace, but without the large State cloak officially worn by a Governor-General of India, as this would have interfered much with the effect of an enquestrian statue. His high rank however, is marked by the collar of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India and the riband of the Order of St. Patrick. The head being uncovered, allows the massive yet delicately-modelled features to be seen to advantage, and the look and attitude are full of dignity, the right hand being held forward as if to give emphasis to his words on some public occasion. As a portrait, it has been pronounced admirable by all who knew him, and even those who had not that advantage find it most impressive and interesting in the expression of calm intellectual power united with the gentleness and suavity for which Lord Mayo was remarkable. The sculptor has, with the truest feeling of his art, thrown meaning and expression into the noble animal, which bears his master as if proud to be under command of one in authority; he champs the bit and paws the ground, but yields submissively to the strong hold of a rider who sits him with the most perfect ease and mastery. The commission for this important undertaking was only given by the Committee in London, who were delegated by the Calcutta Committee to select a sculptor by competition in June, 1873; so that it has actually been modelled and cast in less than two years. The London Committee, who, we believe, had little embarrassment in deciding upon Mr. Thornycroft's design, were Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., Dr. Frederick Mouat, Mr. R. Bourke (Lord Mayo's brother), Mr. Seton Karr, and Colonel Burne, who was Lord Mayo's private secretary in India. The whole cost of the monument is met by the subscription in India. It may be added, as a matter of practical interest in reference to the casting of this large work, which stands nearly 14 feet high without the pedestal, that the horse was cast at one jet, and so perfectly that most of the details are seen precisely as it left the mould. The mould for this weighed no less than 18 tons. The figure was cast in five pieces, the head and trunk being in one. The bronze was formed of nine parts of copper to one of tin. The foundry at Thames Ditton is, we are informed, a new enterprise, and promises to afford important results in these large art works.

CHINESE CONSULAR REPORTS.

(*Times.*)

The reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in China for the past year are of considerable interest from several points of view. As a general rule they show that the foreign trade of China is on the increase but side by side with that we find the fact that it is more and more changing its complexion. A period of encroachments has [illegible] in, and native traders, as well as native officials, are steadily pursuing a course inimical to all foreign interests. To some extent, we are told, foreign merchants are themselves to blame for this state of things. They, it appears, took, some years ago, a rather questionable mode of extending their business in the interior of the Empire. Under the Transit Pass clause of the last treaty, foreigners enjoyed an advantage over natives in being enabled to send cotton and woollen goods into the interior by paying a fixed Transit duty amounting to half the import duty, while natives remained subject to the capricious exactions of the Mandarians. Under that system the trade was pretty well divided between foreigners and natives, we are told, the latter buying from the former, and taking their chance of getting the goods through. But the foreigners were not content with that arrangement; they wanted to control more fully the internal trade, and to that end sold the use of their names to native traders, who were thus able to pass goods that they had bought into the heart of the country under the Transit duty. This acted very well for a time, but, being resorted to by all native dealers, it seems to have gradually caused the Transit trade to drift into their hands, and now it is impossible to get goods into the interior from some ports, except by means of native guilds, who charge just what duty they please. The consequence of this is that the old capricious, greedy, treacherous ground is once more that on which foreign trade with China threatens to rest, and the exactions under which foreign merchants groan threaten by-and-by to produce the old result. In spite of this enormous drawback, the volume of foreign trade with China is increasing, and native merchants do not materially trench on the ground of the importer. They confine themselves, from mixed motives of pride, jealousy, and inordinate greed, to hustling the foreigner out of the internal markets and establishing an order of things which enables them to torture and fleece him to their heart's content.

So far as may be gathered from the Reports, no other nation competes seriously with ourselves in supplying China with manufactured goods. Importations of Manchester cottons continue to increase at a really surprising rate, and there is only a competition with Russia in the coarser kinds of woollen fabrics. The shipping trade remains chiefly in our hands and those of the Americans, whose river boats on the Yangtsee Kiang carry on a large traffic. Ocean traffic is, of course, divided between America, France, and ourselves, but ours is the lion's share. Here, however, the Chinese themselves have entered on a rivalry which may possibly in time become serious, although as yet spoken lightly of. They have established a native steamship company for river and coasting traffic. This company is well subsidized and strongly supported by the "foreign-devil"—hating Viceroy of Chie-li. It does not appear to be well patronized by the natives for all that, and there would seem to be complaints against it on the score that it is injuring existing native interests.

A chief topic in these Reports is the opium trade, and it is one that possesses very strong interest to this country for several reasons. All testimony seems to concur, for example, in sustaining the fact that the competition of native-grown opium is yearly gaining ground upon the Indian. There is still a great demand, of course, for the Indian drug, and a great deal of the native is used either merely to supplement it or by the people in districts where but for it no opium would have been used at all. But, making all allowance for these considerations, it remains that the native opium is gaining ground. A taste for it is said to be growing up among people who formerly smoked Indian, and the consistently hostile policy of Chinese officials in many places fosters the former against the latter. Few disillusions are, in fact, more complete than that produced by a study of the Chinese mode of handling the opium traffic, and well-meaning philanthropists in this country might moderate their wrath against a corrupt and inhuman Indian administration did they realize how steadily Chinese officials have treated opium as a source of inordinate gain. At present they handle the conflicting opium interests with their accustomed skill. Against the native grower all manner of edicts are fulminated. He is forbidden under the severest penalties to cultivate the poppy, and then when he defies the law officials are able to make him pay what they please for his impunity in doing so. Thus, the righteous, self-denying edicts against native opium are useful as a means of raising irregular contributions towards the Mandarins' expenses. Foreign opium is differently dealt with on the same principle that regulates Chinese dealings with other branches of foreign trade. It has been consigned to the native guilds, just like cotton or woollen goods or any other imported article. The treaty stipulations are not ostensibly ignored. On the contrary, if a foreign merchant pays the Transit duty and sends his opium into the interior, nobody [illegible] him nay. But he will not be able to sell [illegible] when once he has got it in. Whenever he [illegible] the purchaser will be pounced upon [illegible] pay to the Guild at least twice the duty that it would have exacted had the merchant consign[illegible]d his opium to its charge at the first. This method affords splendid opportunities of plunder to the official class who go shares with the guilds over the whole range of the import trade, but it acts with peculiar force on Indian opium, which is subject to "squeezes" to an extent that has driven the E[illegible] out of the trade altogether. It is now almost entirely in the hands of native traders and smugglers, who ship it from Hongkong and Shanghai to the other ports and take it inland as best they can. No doubt this system militates against prosperity in the Indian opium traffic, but that is not a circumstance our English merchants should regret, although one which, coupled with the spread and improvement of the native product, may cause considerable trouble to the Indian Exchequer. Even it can have this consolation, however—that mere greed will prevent the Chinese from so loading the Indian drug with imposts as to drive it from the market altogether, so long, at least, as the native article does not offer the same chances of profitable robbery.

The exports of China beyond tea and silk are chiefly noticeable for the indication they afford of what China might be capable of were it opened up and free like a civilized country. There is nothing to hinder China from becoming a great exporter of raw cotton, wool, metals, coal, corn, tobacco, sugar, and a host of other things which the rest of the world could find room for and consume. As yet the small streamlets of her exports give but the faintest indication of what might be, but the tendency is towards increase, and the taste of profit which the small beginnings afford may yet work wonders in opening up the country. There is, at things are, a very encouraging increase in the export of sugar, and the Council at Swatow says that much land in his neighbourhood hitherto used for growing rice has been planted with sugar-cane. A British firm has recently established machinery for crystallizing the raw sugar with considerable success, and doubtless, if let alone, this might soon become a great Chinese industry. But China, like Turkey, is cursed with officials who no sooner see signs of wealth than they take means to appropriate it. The tea and silk exports do not offer anything fresh beyond the fact that they lie under the disadvantages which affect all trade with the Empire.

CHRISTIANS IN EASTERN CHINA.

In an article which we recently printed on Christians in the Western Provinces of China, we confined our remarks to the Roman Catholic missionaries and their converts, since, as their enemies are never tired of repeating, Protestant missionaries are in the habit of exercising their callings only, as a rule, in the littoral provinces of the empire. There, however, we find them contesting the ground with their Roman Catholic rivals, not altogether successfully, if we are to accept the reported numbers of the respective converts as the criterion of success, but certainly with less friction, and therefore possibly with a better assurance of future prosperity and peace.

Two recent numbers of the *China Review* contain an account of a visitation tour to different missionary stations in the interior of the province of Fuh-keen, from which we are able to gather a fair idea of the state of Protestant missions in China, of the work that is being done, and of the effects which this form of Christianity exercises over its converts and produces in the minds of the Mandarins. And the first thing that attracts attention, in comparing the narrative with the histories of the progresses made by Roman Catholic missionaries in the interior, is the simplicity of all the arrangements. No guns were fired as the travellers arrived at their halting-places; no crackers announced their departures of a morning; no crowds came out of the cities to meet them; and no Mandarins visited them. The nearest approach to a reception given them was on their arrival at a town about seventy miles from Fuh-chow, and it is thus described:—"Descending by the narrow pathway it was evident that we were expected; the Christian greeting, 'To pengang?' ("It is all peace?") was increasingly frequent as we neared the walls. As we passed rapidly through the narrow streets a small crowd ran by our side; and, suddenly turning in through a narrow archway, we found ourselves standing between a catechist's house and a building, the appearance of which at once proclaimed it most unmistakably a Christian church. We stood quietly by, deeply interested spectators of the greetings which were being exchanged between our guide and friend (the missionary) and the Christians assembled to welcome him. A fine set of men they seemed, some venerable, with snows of seventy-five winters on their heads, but with stalwart frames and piercing eyes; other young men of various ages; but all displaying a manly independence, which would at once have dissipated the idea, had it arisen, that these were Christians for temporal advatage."

But though thus wanting in much of the pride of circumstance to which Roman Catholic missionaries are accustomed, both the Protestant missionaries and their converts have had less to endure at the hands of the Mandarins than have their Roman Catholic rivals. Not that they have been free from persecution, but only from that fierce form of it which is accompanied by riot and ends in violent death. At Kienning, for example, the Church work was lately suspended for three years, in consequence of a subtle, lingering, and peculiarly Chinese mode of persecution. It seems that, some animosity having been excited against certain of the natives who had embraced Christianity, and more especially against the catechists, advantage was taken of the death of an old beggar in the village to trump up a charge of murder against one of the new sect, for which purpose the body was deposited in the night, at a Christian's door. The next morning the Mandarin, with prompt activity, ordered the corpse to be placed inside the house pending a full inquiry into the case, the house to be sealed up and the Christian owner to be taken to his Yamun for examination. Once there, the wretched man was imprisoned, beaten, and tortured, until death relieved him from his sufferings. The catechist, who was included in the charge of murder was fortunately absent at the time of the occurrence, notwithstanding which he was deligently sought after, and eventually only saved himself from a like fate to that which had overtaken his coreligionist by being able to produce a pawn-ticket which proved beyond question that at the time when the beggar died he was redeeming some clothes from pawn in the city of Fuh-chow. At another place a well-to-do Christian pointed out to his visitors a Mandarin's cross affixed to the door of one of his houses, by the presence of which emblem he was prevented from either using or letting the building. Though no crime was attributed to him, no redress for the injustice done was possible, and thus he could only look forward to the possibility of his being deprived of the use of his house for years, or until the tide of events should turn in his favour.

But these are the dark spots in the picture presented to us. Elsewhere, if the missionaries have not the support of the authorities, they are at least allowed to work unmolested, and in some places tangible evidence is afforded of the increasing hold which Christianity is gaining on the minds of the people. At Achia, for instance, a church has been built large enough to seat 300 people, to which the natives have contributed 500 dols. worth of labour and material, 400 dols. only having been furnished by the Missionary Society; and "behind it there stands a fine parsonage house and school-room, lofty and well built, raised by the Christians entirely at their own expense, and only wanting the finishing touches to complete it." As the Christians at this place number only forty male adults besides their wives and families, this liberality is the more remarkable. After the long rolls of Roman Catholic conversions of which we have been accustomed to hear, forty male adults appear at first sight to be an insignificant result of eight years' labour; but at no place visited was the Christian community much larger, a fact which is to some extent to be attributed to the great care which is taken to administer the rite of baptism only to those who are deemed thoroughly prepared for it. At Ning-taik, for example, two out of the seventeen candidates who offered themselves for baptism to the visiting missionary were desired to wait until the next visitation. During the subsequent administration of the sacrament on this occasion the strangeness of the stock on which Christianity is being grafted in China was quaintly illustrated. "While the prayer was being read one of the recipients suddenly rose and quietly let down a neighbour's pigtail—it being as irreverent in Chinese eyes to pray with it rolled up as it would be in ours to keep the head covered."

Nowhere did the travellers suffer any inconvenience at the hands of the people beyond that arising purely from inquisitiveness, and in some districts they met with unmistakable tokens of the confidence which the missionary teaching had inspired among the non-Christian natives, and of the beneficent results which had flowed from it. At one station they were informed that the non-Christian people of a neighbouring village, being in want of a schoolmaster, had elected one of the leading Christians at the mission village to fill the office. Shortly afterwards the missionary received an earnest request, for the third time, from the inhabitants of a large village, that a catechist might be sent to reside among them. The evil effect of excessive opium smoking was frequently forced on the notice of the travellers. At one village the extreme dirt and the almost complete absence of little girls attracted their attention, and these facts were accounted for by the assertion that "opium smoking and female infanticide were the two besetting sins of the locality. Why is this and that house left to go to ruin? The answer is opium. Why are they ready to sell land to the foreigner? Money is wanted for opium. Why are there no girls? Because the mothers kill them as soon as they are born. What for? Because as soon as they are grown up and begin to be useful they will be married, and all the labour and expense bestowed upon them will be lost." On the subject of education the experience of the travellers was entirely opposed to the generally accepted, though mistaken, view as regards China. It was only here and there that they found that the people could read at all, and still fewer were able to make out the meaning of the simplest written sentences. "In fact, so far as the agricultural population is concerned, national education is a myth."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD. ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed. the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY:
4, Hummum Street.

POONA:
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above* 50 *for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the sanguine expectations that were formed of it on its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 10 to 70 years' standing; while, as regards the present year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home business for the six months just ended show an increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 30 per cent. in the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by the 'Positive' speaks loudly in favour of the new institution. A tontine scheme of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investments of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the Office for inspection of Policyholders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

PROSPECTUSES AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,426, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,978 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSES

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all ordinary Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William [illegible], Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the special use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenians lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

---

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES INBRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. R. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY,
LONDON.

F R A U D

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's, name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth

Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stage only)
Timidity
Eruptions on the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all de bilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 4s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

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